THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

The West Point Festivities.

The Distribution of Diplomas

Mark Lemon and "Punch."

A Peculiarly Perplexing Predicament.

The Cuban Business in the House.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WEST POINT.

The Graduates' Ball and the Distribution of Diplomas—Who Were There and How They Looked—Secretary Belknap's Address.

WEST POINT, June 15.—A moonlit night and a dance in store made every woman at West Point a belle again last evening, and every man a modern gay Lothario. The hop given to the graduating class by the class of '71 (now the first class) had been announced to all visitors here and round about by invitations. So, directly after supper, at 7 30, there was a lull on the piazzas and in the corridors of Cozzens' and the West Point Hotel, and a noise in the chambers overhead as of the murmuring of innumerable bees.

THE BALL—THE PEOPLE—THE DRESSES.

The cadets' mess-hall had been festooned and decorated very tastefully, and there dancing began at 10 P. M. Like almost every event of the season at West Point, this hop was destined to be pronounced unusually delightful. The best of music, excellent arrangements by the committee, and the presence of a large number of refined and agreeable as well as distinguished guests, conspired to make it so.

At 11 o'clock Mrs. Grant entered the ball-room, leaning on the arm of Secretary Belknap. Mrs. Belknap followed with General Pitcher; Admiral Porter with Miss Schenck, General Michler with Mrs. Slocum; and Senator Conkling with Mrs. Howe. Most of the other celebrities arrived nearly at the same time. Before attempting to describe the attire of all these people, about whom wherever they go the great public is so unappeasably curious, I have had to solicit the aid of my esteemed young friend Miss Celia Perfectfit, who sits at my elbow advising me in that regard.

Mrs. Grant was arrayed in a low-necked and short-sleeved gros grain pink silk, with a long train and an overskirt of the same material, trimmed around the waist and sleeves, and around the bottom, with point d'Alencon. Pink roses were set in her hair. Her pleasant face and manners tended to propitiate those who had the honor of an introduction to her, though it was complained—as it often has been before—that the President's wife had so bad a memory of people whom she may have met half a dozen times before, as to cause them to pay their respects to her with nervous and often well-founded apprehension that they will be neither recognized nor treated with decent cordiality. An officer residing at the post told me last evening that he had been presented to Mrs. Grant three (or four) times in almost the exact spot where she was sitting; that, as in duty and courtesy bound, he had just approached her to make his bow, and that she made him perfectly conscious that she recollected nothing about him.

The Secretary of War, whose popularity has been increasing ever since his arrival at West Point, received at the ball plenteous tokens of the respect of the officers and the cadets. Mrs. Belknap, true to the not remote but bountiful traditions of her social career as the wife of a Cabinet minister, deported herself so graciously as to inspire a quick and cordial welcome, which was extended to her from every side. She appeared in lilac silk under an exquisite puffed and lace-insertion overdress—a choice and becoming toilet.

Admiral Porter, who entered in full uniform, was perhaps the most showy yet at the same time one of the most commanding men in appearance, in the room. The Admiral, whose heart is of course with the naval and the naval cadets at Annapolis—where frolics of this kind are more frequent and are apt to be a little more costly and splendid than those at West Point—seemed to regard with critical but pleased eyes the brilliant scene around him. Mrs. Porter, who is invariably affable and at home, entitled herself fairly to the distinction of a belle in addition to that of being the wife of the Vice-Admiral. Her dress, of blue silk trimmed with blue satin, was low-necked and with short sleeves. A large diamond cross depended from a chain at her throat.

No supper was allowed to be provided by the cadets for their guests, expenditures for such a purpose being rigidly forbidden by the Superintendent. Notwithstanding this, and in spite of the absence of any beverage whatever besides cold water, the dancing in the mess hall and in the room devoted to the German was kept up until late this morning.

DISTRIBUTION OF DIPLOMAS.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, the diplomas were delivered to the graduating class by the Secretary of War. The scene of the ceremony was removed from the burning plain where the diplomas used to be distributed, and where long addresses used to be inflicted upon the cadets in former years, to the shaded lawn in front of the library building. There, when the spectators had assembled, the entire corps of cadets marched fram the neighboring barracks, headed by the band, which never played more sweetly than on this occasion. The graduates wore side arms only. Stepping to the front they formed a line by themselves under the trees, while the rest of the cadets, with their muskets, were drawn up in the rear. General Pitcher, the Superintendent, arose and introduced to the class the Secretary. The names of the graduates were then called.

As each name was pronounced by the Superintendent the latter handed an envelope containing a diploma to the Secretary, who in his turn presented it to the cadet who came forward to receive it. There was hardly a movement or a sound during this proceeding besides the march forward and return of the several cadets, and the voice of the Superintendent calling the names. The incident was singularly impressive, the military pomp and dignity which attended it depriving it of the school-boy flavor which is usually inseparable from civic affairs of the kind. When all of the class had received the diplomas, the Secretary of War addressed them as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Graduating Class of 1870:—Having been requested to address you before the tie is forever severed which binds you to the institution which has so long been our home, and which you are soon to leave to take your places in the ranks of active life, I willingly do so in brief words, for I feel my inability to impress upon you, in the full strength of its importance, the gravity of the duties which will soon devolve upon you. Drilled to perfection as you have been in military movements; skilled as you have proven yourselves in those subjects of study which it has been the labor of your academic life to learn; taught as you have been in your course of instruction faithfully and with devotion by those gentlemen who, as professors of that institution, have given it a name to be envied and a fame to be coveted wherever the story of its achievements has gone; impressed as your minds have been by habits of life and thought and study here, with the important character of the profession you have assumed, you enter upon your new career hopeful, earnest, with high anticipations, and, I trust, with honorable ambition. Should sectional feeling arise in whatever strength, it expects you to defend the nation's faith and honor by an allegiance active and so purely loyal that there can never be upon it the faintest semblance of a doubt. It gives you a place in a profession whose roll is a roll of honor, and it unfurls above you that old flag, which covers you with its protecting folds, and which seems to speak to you of the manly conduct of many of those who years ago graduated on this very ground. You go from an institution which, since the year 1802, since the days of Swift and Armistead and Bomford and Totten, has sent out nearly 2500 graduates. In action they have ever been among the bravest of the brave. Many who left the service have filled civil positions of high trust. Few are they who have borne the badge of dishonor. The records show that during the Rebellion over three-fourths of living graduates of all sections were true to the flag; and as graduates all over the North, not then in service, came to their country's aid, so hereafter, when times of trial come, those of you who follow other pursuits should, at any sacrifice, bring willingly to the nation the benefits of that education which has been made so freely yours. This ground itself, hallowed by so many cherished incidents, has almost power enough to make heroes of all who tread its sacred soil.

Under such influences, gentlemen, you cannot fail to honor the academy which to-day says to you, "Quit you like men, be strong," and which with my best wishes, and with the sincere benedictions of this assembly, sends you forth to fight the battles of the land for truth and justice and perfect liberty.

The address was delivered in earnest, ringing tones that went to the hearts of the cadets, evidently. The spectators signified their appreciation of it by a round of applause. Then there was more martial music by the band, a benediction was pronounced by the chaplain, and a federal salute of thirteen guns broke forth from Battery Knox as the cadets returned to quarters, and the assemblage dispersed.

A PERPLEXING PREDICAMENT.

Ladies in Male Attire Assaulted by Street Arabs.

The Cleveland *Leader* of Wednesday has the following matter-of-fact romance:—

On Sunday night two young ladies, residing on St. Clair street, purposed to take a walk off towards Rocky river, to meet a brother, who they expected would bring them home in a carriage. To escape the appearance of unprotected females, one of the ladies donned the male attire, and, with a cane in hand, a slouch hat thrown over her fair face, she offered her companion a manly arm, and her bold protection to her companion. They travelled westward through the streets carefully eyeing every carriage, and arrived far out on Detroit street without meeting the desired brother. The rain fell in torrents, but expecting to meet the brother at every step, they marched boldly on until Rocky river was reached. Three miles further on they plod, and then learned that their brother had left for Cleveland hours before their arrival. It was past midnight, and their only alternative, to avoid detection, was to return to the city before daylight, and they homeward turned their weary steps, heartily disgusted with their rash adventure. The night was pleasant after the rain had subsided, and the full moon lighted their pathway. They reached the Rocky River Railway a little before daylight, and took the first train for Cleveland. They escaped detection until the city was reached. Here they came in contact with a troop of lynx-eyed Arabs, who at once saw the fraud. "Look at that boy's hair," cried one urchin. "That boy's a girl," shouted another. "Hurrah, boys, let's have some fun," echoed the crowd of youngsters, who began their fun in earnest by calling to the scene all the boys in the neighborhood, and collecting a large crowd around the luckless adventurers. To use their own words, they "would have been relieved if the earth could have opened and swallowed them." They applied for protection at a neighboring house, where they were kindly received and their sad plight was made known to the inmates. One of the ladies immediately started off for suitable clothing for her perplexed and sorrow-stricken beau, and was a long time away. In fact, she was so long absent that the family with whom the boy-girl was left became alarmed at the character of their visitor; they sent for an officer, and Patrolman Gaffet was not long in appearing, armed with his club, prepared to enforce his will if the "boy-girl," proved troublesome, and to afford her any necessary assistance if she turned out to be as represented. He saw the fair one in pants, coat, vest, hat, and boots. She hung down her head bit her lips, blushed, and whispered her adventure in a faint voice. The police officer was not the man to remain unmoved by her words. Through the mud and dirt he believed he could discern traces of a respectable young lady who had been led into an unpleasant situation by trusting too much in the talismanic powers of bifurcated garments. He escorted her to his residence, where he provided her with female attire. He then accompanied her to her home, where he learned that she was of a highly respectable family and connections. She was radically cured of her folly, and vows she will never again attempt to play the beau.

RAILROAD SHARPERS.

Swindling Passengers by Bogus Checks and Drafts.

The Utica *Herald* places two more instances on record of the operations of "confidence men" on the railroad, between Syracuse and Rochester. It says:—"After all that has been said in the newspapers about sharpers on railroads swindling passengers by bogus checks or drafts on banks, it seems strange that any one in this enlightened age can be found to be duped by these rogues. But the old saying that 'fools are not all dead yet,' is being verified almost every day. Within a few days past, a man from Jefferson county was on the Central Railroad between Rochester and Syracuse, when a very courteous fellow made his acquaintance on the cars, and stated that he wished to pay $100 for an express bill at the next stopping place, but as he had no change, and only a check of $2200 on a bank in New York, he was cramped for the currency, and asked the Jefferson county man if he would take the $2200 check and advance $100, and when they got to Syracuse and had time to go to the bank, the $100 would be returned and the check redeemed. The Jefferson county man being very obliging, and not suspecting but that the whole world was as honest as himself, advanced the $100, but the sharper took good care to make himself scarce as soon as the train held up enough at the next stopping place to allow him to jump off. A few days later another man from the same county, and between the same cities, was swindled in a similar manner out of $75. This makes three men within the last six months, and all from that county, who have been cheated on the Central Railroad by reason of this fraudulent check or draft business."

MARK LEMON.

"Punch's" Notice of its Life-long Conductor's Death.

He who wrote the first article in this journal, who from its establishment has been its conductor, and whose provident suggestions take effect in the very pages now before the reader, has ceased from this and all other earthly care and labor.

There is need that this record of his gain, but of grievous loss to those in whose name this is said, should be prepared too early to permit its being aught but a most imperfect and inadequate expression of our love and of our sorrow. The last rite has been this day paid, in the quiet burial-place by the village church, dear to him in his later years, where he was gladdened by the voices of his children, joining in the melodies of the religion never forgotten by him when—and it was often—he had friends to aid, or when—and it was rarely—he had enemy to pardon. Neither to the mental nor the loving nature of the man whom we are mourning, and shall, while we survive him, mourn, do we attempt to do justice here. We do but inscribe a memorial, without which we should reluctantly permit our journal of this date to issue. But it is of no stranger that we are speaking to friends known and unknown. For nearly thirty years he has guided this periodical; and few who read it know not something of him, and of the firm but gentle influence which he exercised as our director. But if this journal has had the good fortune to be credited with habitual advocacy of truth and justice, if it has been praised for abstinence from the less worthy kind of satire, if it has been trusted by those who keep guard over the purity of womanhood and of youth, we, the best witnesses, turn for a moment from our sorrow to bear the fullest and the most willing testimony that the high and noble spirit of Mark Lemon ever prompted generous championship, ever made unworthy onslaught or irreverent jest impossible to the pens of those who were honored in being coadjutors with him. Of the deep affectionateness of his character, of the kindliness of his counsels, of the brotherly regard in which he held us, of the gracious tact with which he encountered and smoothed away the difficulties incident to work like ours, of his genial nature and of his modesty and self-abnegation, this is indeed a time to think, but not a time to write. Nearly enough, indeed, of words of him over whose mortal remains the turf is newly laid. We feel that the best homage which we can pay to him who is gone before, the one tribute which, had he foreseen this early summons to his rest, he would have desired or permitted, is to declare our united resolve that, to the best of our ability, our future work for this journal shall be done in the spirit long and lovingly taught us by the loved and revered friend who has passed to the reward of a noble life.

THUNDER AND SMALL BEER.

The Consequences of Buying a Yard and a Half of Linen in Havana.

The captain of one of the Alliance line of steamers, when in Havana recently, saw a yard and a half of fine linen in a store that pleased his fancy, and purchasing it, thought nothing more about the transaction until his vessel was just on the point of leaving port. The "get ready" bell had been rung, steam was hissing through pipe, and everything was in that peculiar state of hurry and bustle incident to a vessel about to get under way for a voyage.

Suddenly an officer in full uniform, with haste and important business written on every feature, rushed on board and asked for the captain.

All hands stood aghast at the sight and visions of Moro and other terrible Spanish bastiles flitting through their minds' eyes. The gentlemen instinctively glanced to see if any one of their number wore a blue cravat, and the ladies peeped cautiously through the Venetian blinds of their state-rooms.

The captain, annoyed, and somewhat fearful that something had occurred that might detain his vessel, threw as much of the *suaviter in modo* into his bearing as possible when he met the officer and inquired his business. The military gentleman, after wiping his perspiring brow with a crimson bandanna and giving an extra twirl to his profuse moustache, asked if the captain had purchased from a certain store a yard and a half of fine linen. The captain said he had, but was not aware that he had thereby infringed the neutrality laws. The officer hastened to explain that he had not come to make a complaint, but to ask a great favor. His superior officer, a gentleman of most fastidious taste, had ordered a suit of linen clothes, and his tailor had discovered that he did not have sufficient stuff. On applying at the merchant's where the linen was bought, it was found that the last of the piece had been sold to the captain; would the captain be so kind as to let the merchant have the linen for the officer, who was a particular friend? Glad that the detention arose from nothing more serious, and highly amused at the importance which this trivial purchase has assumed, the captain turned over the linen, the officer departed triumphantly with many profound bows, and the vessel steamed out of the harbor.—*N. O. Picayune.*

GENERALITIES.

Bursting of an Emery Wheel.

An emery wheel in the iron and brass foundry of E. Hinman & Co., at Syracuse, N. Y., burst on Tuesday afternoon while running at full speed, the pieces flying in every direction. One piece, weighing perhaps four or five pounds, went up through the ceiling, cutting a joist quite in two, another went downwards through the floor, and then passing through the window, embedded itself in a brick wall opposite, while smaller pieces flew everywhere about the shop. A boy was running the machine at the time, but miraculously escaped injury. The explosion resounded like the discharge of a cannon, and it is a wonder that no one was struck by the fragments.

A Melancholy Case of Drowning.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of last evening says:—H. H. Williams, of New Cumberland, was drowned in the Yellow Breeches creek about one o'clock last night. Mr. Williams, in connection with a number of others, all employes of H. R. Mosser, was engaged in removing rafts from the river into the creek, and, is presumed, was struck by the rope whilst endeavoring to lift it over some obstacle upon which it had caught, and precipitated him into the water. His companions saw him appear twice on the surface of the water, but were unable to rescue him. The search is still progressing with unabated interest. Mr. Mosser has offered a liberal reward for the recovery of the body of Mr. Williams, but the swollen condition of the stream renders the work of search difficult. The melancholy event has cast a deep gloom over the entire community.

Torpedoes Put to Good Service.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company use on an average thirty-five thousand torpedoes annually on their numerous roads. These explosives are called "fog signals" and are used in heavy weather, when the signal lights on the towers cannot be seen from the engine. They are intended to prevent accidents and have done very good service in that respect since their introduction. To make them thoroughly effective three are placed on the track a short distance apart, so that if one should fail to make a report two would remain to perform that service. The explosion of a torpedo under the wheels of the engine is a warning of impending danger, and the engineer always stops the train in obedience to it.

THE CABINET CRISIS.

Resignation of Attorney-General Hoar—Mr. Brewster's Chances.

There seems to be no doubt that a number of changes are on hand in the Cabinet. Hoar has certainly resigned his position as Attorney-General, and Fish and others will probably follow suit. The President, in conversation with some Senators to-day, expressed his determination of getting men around him as advisers who are acceptable to the Republican party, and in harmony with it. It is understood that Hoar's resignation will be accepted without delay. I shall probably be able to-morrow to inform you of other changes in the Cabinet.

In the meantime the town is agog with rumors that Pierrepont, of New York, or elegant Ben. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, or Dan. Dougherty, or some other coming Keystoner is to get the succession in the Attorney-Generalship, while the gossips make John A. Dix, Ben. Butler, and even Nathaniel the Bold, of Massachusetts, the future ruler of diplomats and foreign policies.—*Herald's Washington Correspondence.*

—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Steinberg, of Missouri, who were married a short time ago, and were each twenty-two years of age, died within a few minutes of each other a few days since.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Important from the Pacific.

A Revolution in Costa Rica.

The Crisis in the Cabinet.

The New Attorney-General.

Hon. Thos. Akerman, of Georgia.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Inspection of Navy Yards.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The United States steamer Tallapoosa will in a few days leave Norfolk for Annapolis, where Secretary Robeson and other high officials of the Government will go on board of her and sail on a tour of inspection of the different navy yards, and uniting with it a pleasure trip. They will touch at Philadelphia, New York, Long Branch, Portsmouth, N. H., Portland, Me., and Boston.

Naval Matters.

Secretary Robeson has granted leave of absence to Paymaster Alexander McC. Bishop, with permission to leave the United States.

The Navy Department yesterday accepted the resignation of Lieutenant Commander Francis B. Blake, U. S. N., who is now on leave at London, England. In accepting his resignation the department expresses its regret at the loss to the navy of an officer whose record and standing are so fair, and whose services promised to be so valuable.

The Washington Canal.

The subject of improving the notorious Washington nuisance, the canal, is now before the Senate committee for serious consideration, and it is thought that some definite improvement will be decided upon at last.

Secretary Robeson Going to Long Branch.

An ardent New Jersey admirer of Secretary Robeson has tendered to him the use of a beautiful "cottage by the sea" at Long Branch, for the summer; consequently it is believed that he will accompany President Grant when he goes there.

The Robbery at the Treasury.

All hopes of recovering the $20,000 stolen a few days since from the counting-room of the Treasurer's office have been given up by General Spinner, and as there is no provision for losses of this nature, the $20,000 will have to be replaced out of the General's pocket. Consequently he is industriously endeavoring to have Congress relieve him of its payment, as he cannot rightly be held responsible for it. The package of bills was stolen by a man who, with an accomplice, joined a party of ladies and gentlemen who had received permission to visit the room. The robber escaped without notice, and no one knows who he is.

Customs Receipts.

Receipts from customs for the week ending June 11 are as follows:—

New York, $2,318,391·18; Boston, $312,519·20; Philadelphia, $203,068·74; Baltimore, $201,908·11; and for the week ending June 4, 1870, at New Orleans, $162,524·98; San Francisco, $147,706·65.

The National Union League.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The time of the meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, has been changed to Tuesday, June 28.

The New Attorney-General—Hon. Thomas Akerman.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The President has sent to the Senate to-day the name of Thomas Ackerman, of Georgia, to be Attorney-General of the United States, vice E. R. Hoar, resigned.

FROM THE STATE.

The Southern Railroad Excursion Party.

PITTSBURG, June 16.—The Southern railway officials who are making a tour of inspection over the Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, and Pittsburg and Erie Railroads, yesterday, in company with a number of invited guests, prominent citizens, and representatives of the press, visited many of the principal manufacturing establishments of the city. The guests expressed much satisfaction at the manner in which the day was spent. This morning the party left for the oil region, Erie, Williamsport, and other points of interest, and will arrive in Baltimore on Saturday. Messrs. Pitcairn, Creighton, Boyd, and other officials of the Pennsylvania Central have the party in charge.

FROM THE WEST.

Congressional Nomination.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 16.—The Republicans of the Second district have nominated Colonel George W. Carr, of Jackson county, for Congress.

Western Unitarian Conference.

CLEVELAND, O., June 16.—The annual meeting of the Western Unitarian Conference was opened last evening with a sermon by the Rev. Robert Collier. The conference will remain in session during the remainder of the week. A large delegation is present.

Ohio Medical Association.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Ohio Medical Association is now being held in this city. Attendance large.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Railroad Aid Bill.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Boston, Hartford, and Erie aid bill passed the Senate to engrossment yesterday by a vote of 22 to 14, with some important modifications which provide for the completion of the road to Willimantic, for a new election of directors within three months, and for the prosecution of the work on the South Boston flats under the existing contract, or a new contract to be approved by the Governor and Council. A new amendment was also adopted providing that the Berdell bonds deposited as security for scrip yet to be issued shall not be exchanged for second mortgage bonds.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

San Francisco and the Southern Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—The Board of Supervisors to-day declared the result of the recent election on the proposition to donate $1,000,000 to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in favor of the company, although the conviction was expressed that a great fraud had been perpetrated in order to carry the vote affirmatively.

A New Australian Steamship Line,

for direct communication with Sydney, N. S. W., has been organized, and the service will be commenced on or before July 10. It is expected that the steamers will make the trip in twenty-one days.

The Southern Coast Railroad.

Another large package of petitions, asking Congress to aid the Southern Coast Railroad, was forwarded to General Rosecrans to-day. The petitions are signed by over 10,000 names. The line of the proposed road is from San Francisco to San Diego, through the coast counties.

A Revolution in Costa Rica

resulted, on April 27, in the overthrow of the Jiminez Government, and Bruno Carraza was declared President. Five officers were killed and a number wounded in the conflict. A revolutionary attempt had been made in San Salvador, and several of the revolutionists had been exiled.

Honduras Advices.

In Honduras numerous arrests of political offenders had been made, and fifty or sixty Nicaraguans were ordered to leave the republic. The revolution was satisfactorily regarded throughout the country, all the provinces having declared their adherence to the new Government. The work of the Interoceanic Railway is progressing rapidly.

Panama Advices

state that the party from the United States steamer Nyack, of the Darien surveying expedition, are expected to complete their work in June. The accounts from the expedition are not encouraging.

The Secretary of the Supreme Court of New Grenada had been found guilty of forging Government bonds.

The Chili Ministry.

Advices from Chili state that a change in the Ministry was regarded as having an important political significat on.

The Bolivian Government has decided not to collect the 6 per cent. export duty in foreign money.

Condition of Peru.

Accounts from Peru represent that the prospects of the country are good, and money was plentiful. The Peruvian fleet, as reinforced, is the strongest of any in the South American republics.

Baron Petz, the Austrian Envoy, had completed a treaty of commerce, navigation, and friendship with Peru, and had sailed for Valparaiso.

More Earthquakes.

An earthquake near Iquique in Southern Peru had demolished several houses and involved some loss of life.

The Argentine Confederation.

From the Argentine Confederation it is reported that General Urquiza, a prominent personage, has been assassinated at San Jose.

FROM EUROPE.

Disaster at Sea.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—Advices have been received here announcing that the bark Candati, which sailed from Penang for New York on the 12th of March, had recently arrived at St. Helena with her masts sprung, where she was condemned.

Cuban Emancipation.

LONDON, June 16.—The abolitionists here are urging the Government to insist on the emancipation of slaves in the Cuban colonies.

The Marquis of Bute.

Monseignor Capel questions the truth of the rumor lately published by the *John Bull* newspaper to the effect that the Marquis of Bute, the celebrated Roman Catholic convert, contemplated a return to the Anglican communion. He says that the Marquis is at present in Spain, beyond the reach of the rumor.

The American Bank at Frankfort.

The *Times*, in its city article to-day, doubts the success of the new German-American bank at Frankfort, which, if successful, would be a discredit to America.

Marriage Registration in Spain.

MADRID, June 16.—According to the provisions of a law lately enacted, 9000 registers of civil marriages are to be opened by the 15th of August.

Winding Up of the Romish Council.

ROME, June 16.—The Œcumenical Council will commence the discussion of the last chapter of the infallibility scheme to-day.

The Japanese Storms.

BOMBAY, June 16.—Late despatches from Hong-Kong announce that several ships which had been dismantled in a typhoon have recently arrived there. A sharp shock of earthquake had occurred at Yokohama.

The Emperor and Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, June 16.—It is reported that Prince Napoleon is ill. The Emperor is still suffering from an attack of gout, but it is by no means dangerous. The court goes to St. Cloud next week.

Rise in the Price of Bread.

LONDON, June 16.—Breadstuffs of all kinds are advancing rapidly. At Paris, on account of the freight, bread which sold for 7d. in the dead of winter last year now sells at 9d.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 16—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and 92⅝@92¾ for account. U. S. Five-twenties quiet: 1862s, 90; 1865s, old, 89⅛; 1867s, 85⅝, ex coupons; 10-40s, 87¼. Erie Railroad, 18⅜; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 28⅜.

LIVERPOOL, June 16—11·30 A. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher; uplands, 10⅜@10¾d; Orleans, 10⅝@10¾d.; sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. California wheat, 10s. 9d.@10s. 10d.; red Western, 9s. 3d.; winter, 10s. Western flour, 23s. 6d.@24s. Beef, 111s.

LONDON, June 16—11·30 A. M.—Linseed Cakes quiet and steady. Tallow dull. Linseed Oil dull. Turpentine quiet.

HAMBURG, June 16—11·30 A. M.—Petroleum opened flat yesterday both here and at Bremen.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Judiciary Election.

ALBANY, June 16.—The Board of State Canvassers have declared the election of Sanford E. Church, Chief Judge, and William T. Allen, Martin Grover, Rufus W. Peckham, Charles A. Rapallo, Democrats, and Charles J. Folger and Charles Andrews, Republicans, Associate Justices. Church's majority is 87,912.

Governor Seward's Movements.

AUBURN, June 16.—Governor Seward left yesterday on a visit to his son Frederick at Montrose, New York, where he will remain a week. He is in excellent health.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, June 16, 1870.

The money market is without new feature. Currency is abundant, and freely supplied both on call and time loans at former rates. The adoption of Garfield's substitute currency bill, providing for $95,000,000 of new bank notes, and the withdrawal of the $45,000,000 for three per cent. certificates, was decided in the House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 98 to 81. The measure and its probable results upon the money market are freely canvassed, and public opinion is generally adverse to it, but no one believes that it will receive the endorsement of the Senate, and this fact deprives it of interest.

Gold is moderately active and firm, opening with sales at 113⅜, advancing to ⅝, and closing at 113¾.

Governments are dull but steady, with a slight advance in prices for a portion of the issues.

The stock market was dull, but on the whole prices were stronger. State and City loans were steady, but there were no sales.

Reading Railroad was quiet, but firmer. Sales at 53¾@53 94; Pennsylvania sold at 57⅞; Little Schuylkill at 44; Lehigh Valley at 58; Camden and Amboy at 119½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29⅝ s. o., and 29¾ b. o., an advance of ⅜.

In the balance of the list the only sales was Mechanics' Bank at 41¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Phil & E 7s.b5	93	2 sh Mech Bank..	31⅞
$2000 N Penna 6s...	96	128 sh Penna R..ls.	57⅜
$200 Sch N 6s'82...	75	50 sh Lit Sch R.s5.	44
$9000 W Jer 6s...o.	92¾	64 sh Leh Val.ls b5	58
$10000 Am Gold.b60.	115¾	100 do....b60.	58
200 sh Read R..s60.	53¾	100 sh Ph & E..b60.	29¾
100 do.....s30.	53¾	100 do. ....s60.	29¾
100 do...b5wn.53·94		6 sh C & Am R.ls.	119¼

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118¼; do., 1862, 112⅛@112¼; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1865, new, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1867, do. 113⅛@114; do. 1868, do., 113⅛@114; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114⅛@114¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 113⅛@113⅜; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $870@880; Central Pacific R. R., $925@935; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. do., July, 113⅛@114; do. do., 1867, 113⅞@114⅛; do. 1868, 113⅞@114; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; Pacifics, 114@114¼. Gold, 113⅜.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	113⅛	11·15 A. M.	113⅛
10·38 "	113⅛	11·27 "	113⅜
11·12 "	113⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 16.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 ₮ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed and Timothy are dull and nominal. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25.

The Flour market is fairly active, and holders are very firm in their views. There is no demand for shipment, but the home trade purchase quite freely. 800 barrels changed hands, including superfine, at $4·75@5; extras at $5@5·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·50 for low grade up to $7 for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6@6·75; and fancy brands at $7@9, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25.

There is a fine feeling in the Wheat market, and a steady demand from the local millers for prime, which is scarce. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·40@1·45, and 4000 bushels Indiana at $1·30@1·40. Rye is unchanged. Sales of Western at $1·04, and Pennsylvania at $1·10. Corn is dull, and the tendency of prices is for a lower range. Sales of yellow at $1·03@1·05, and 2000 bushels Western mixed at 95c.@$1. Oats are in fair request, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 63½@64c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is quite active, and 1000 barrels Western iron-bound sold at $1·03@1·04.

—The Chicago *Post* does not believe in "the senseless hue-and-cry" for the total repeal of the income tax. It expresses itself thus:—"About 280,000 well to-do people feel it once a year, while the other thirty-nine and three-quarter millions of our population know absolutely nothing of it, except when their worthy neighbors howl. Butler listens to one noisy grumbler, and ignores the thousand who are perfectly satisfied."

—A Central City (Colorado) paper says that as the sidewalks there are "one step up, three steps down, another raise, an inclined plane and so on," all the city needs is an opera-house to raffle and a fifteen-minute Divorce Court to be a second Chicago.

—The Wisconsin State Temperance Society held its annual meeting in Milwaukee on Tuesday, and voted to hold a mass convention in the same city on the 8th of September, to consider the advisability of organizing a temperance political party.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

BANGOR, Me., June 16.—The steamer Cambridge, in a dense fog off Mohegan yesterday, ran into and sunk the schr Susan Ross, of Brooklyn, from Boston, in ballast. The crew were picked up by the Cambridge. The steamer was not damaged.

NEW BEDFORD, June 16.—The bark Philena, of Portland, from Hoboken for Portland, with a cargo of coal, struck on Old Man, between the Mainland and Getz head, on Monday, and sunk in six fathoms of water.

YOKOHAMA, May 22.—Sailed April 29, ship Charles C. Leary, for Manilla. May 4, ships A. Eldridge and Volunteer, for New York. In port, ships Paul Maxcey and Horatio Harris, of New York, and Mutiah, of Boston.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... JUNE 16

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....72 | 11 A. M.....78 | 2 P. M.....83

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Leuney, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr A. Milliken, Griffin, Cambridgeport, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr D. Davidson, Smith, Orleans, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Annie Barton, Barton, Providence, do.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, Boston, do.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Dighton, do.
Schr Eugene, Haws, Wellfleet, do.
Schr Ella Fish, Willey, Portland, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fairbanks, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer F. Frankin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, from Hallowell, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr John H. Kirkman, Conquest, from Norfolk, Va., with shingles to Malone & Son.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges. W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Allen, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Bark N. Churchill, Murphy, hence, at Havre 31st ultimo.

Schr Somerset, hence, with a cargo of coal for Boston, went ashore on Block Island night of 13th inst., and bilged.

Schr Wm. Gillum, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst., from Philadelphia for Boston. On the 10th, when off Long Island, in a heavy easterly gale sprung a leak; bore up for Sandy Hook, leaking 2000 strokes per hour; was compelled to throw overboard a part of her cargo, and on arrival was leaking about 250 strokes per hour.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

BOLDNESS AND AGGRESSION AS ELEMENTS IN THE REPUBLICAN POLICY.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is one point often forgotten by those who urge upon the Republican party the adoption of a "bold and aggressive" policy. The party is not at liberty to discard the responsibilities that are inseparable from power. It must not tickle the popular fancy with propositions which, however plausible, lack the essential quality of practical statesmanship. It can promise only what it may properly perform.

To a certain extent, the party policy is necessarily negative. The maintenance in all their integrity of the realized results of the war is one of its imperative duties. Before the opening of the fall campaign, reconstruction will be literally a finished work. In the sense in which it has hitherto been presented, it will cease to be a subject of contention. But we must not therefore conclude that it will be altogether removed from the partisan arena. The Democracy have not yet, in any formal manner, declared their acquiescence in the finality of what has been effected. We cannot recall a single State Democratic Convention which has unqualifiedly accepted General Rosecrans' counsel to his Ohio friends—not one that has put on the record its willingness to abide by reconstruction, either in its principles or results. There is not wanting a common-sense element which discerns the expediency of acquiescence, but nowhere has it demonstrated ability to model a platform or control the tactics in a canvass. Such an element existed in the National Convention which nominated Seymour and Blair, but it was overwhelmed in the contest. The more violent section succeeded in forcing upon the party an "aggressive" policy, directed equally against the loyal duty and the financial credit of the republic; and the spirit which then asserted itself within the party has since preserved its ascendancy. Now and then the *World* has insisted on the folly of persistency in this respect, but its voice has been instantly drowned in the clamor of indignant champions of Democratic orthodoxy. Thus, even the *World* has been constrained, in its treatment of the North Carolina case, to affirm a doctrine which implies war against reconstruction, and the new social conditions which are inseparable from it. This attitude of the Democracy will compel the Republican party to be constantly on its guard. Including in its list of achievements the re-establishment of national unity, it must still be prepared to vindicate the principles which underlie its action, and to justify and enforce the measures to which that action has led. The scope of some of these has extended beyond the South, and the Democracy will assail them with the energy and passion of a party fighting to regain lost sources of strength.

In yet another respect the policy which will best commend the Republican party to the favor of good citizens cannot be bold or aggressive. It should be judicious—which in the end will answer better than mere boldness or aggression. Assuming reconstruction to be a completed work, the task that remains for the party to do relates mainly to the application of the recuperative processes which are rendered necessary by the exhaustion and embarrassment consequent upon the events of the last few years. The disturbing elements from which industry and business suffer need attention. The relief of both from excessive taxation, and the extrication of finance from the perils and difficulties which encircle it, form a task which calls for much more than "buncombe"—a task that will try the capacity of our leaders, and determine the wisdom of their policy. Here boldness is needed less than safety—aggression less than restoration. We have to strengthen an edifice that has been shattered, to recreate interests that have been destroyed, to inspire the confidence which must precede the return of financial soundness. This is the great work now before the Republican party.

The people will interpret the future in the light of the present and the past. Thus it happens that the measures of this session will finally reflect the chances of the party in the next canvass. In shaping these measures, Senators and Representatives should remember that they are in effect shaping the policy with which the party will go before the country. They are beginning reforms which careful industry must hereafter finish; and hence the importance of laying foundations that will endure. The subject of taxation even the House has but barely touched. It has afforded relief which will not be undervalued, but the thorough revision of the fiscal system, which is essential to the enjoyment of the largest measure of benefit, remains for another session. It is as an earnest of its purpose to meet industrial and business exigencies that the fiscal measures now adopted will in a great degree be judged. So also in regard to finance.

Whatever shape legislation may assume, time is an indispensable ingredient of resumption. We must grow up to it. And yet it is competent for Congress to accelerate or retard this growth. Whether it succeed or fail in its efforts upon this subject—whether it handle the subject wisely or unwisely, or leave it altogether untouched—is a question which will do more for good or harm than any theoretical exposition of policy of which platform builders may be capable. Certainly, neither in regard to finance, taxation, or the debt, do we want the "bold and aggressive" spirit which in some quarters is called for. We want freedom from the dictation of monopolies, and from the quackery which would distress the country to pay an unmatured debt, or would legislate specie payments back again without adequate preparation for their performance; and the results of this session will be the key to so much of the Republican policy as relates to these questions.

The same is true of retrenchment. Not what platforms propose, but what Congress does, will determine the statues of the Republican party in a matter touching which the country is exceedingly, but not unduly, sensitive. The party policy has been already declared to be identified with rigid economy, and consistent action now will alone establish the party's title to confidence in the future. The Administration has done and is doing its whole duty; it is cutting down and saving with all its might. Congress, however, has still to earn this compliment; it is not doing all that might be done to cut down and save. There is yet time for it to consider that the Appropriation bills enter freely into every canvass, and that every grant and subsidy will be scrutinized with an interest which the most ingeniously constructed platform would fail to awaken.

But the country has a foreign policy? And that policy it is on which "bold and aggressive" gentlemen like Mr. Banks delight to dwell. They would make the United States godfather to every colony in which disaffection exists, and intermeddler [in general in the concerns of the universe. We should never be without a foreign war on our hands, if these impulsive patriots had their way. We should be Ishmaelites, with our hands against all other nations, and all other nations against us. It is hardly necessary to say that this is not a policy which the Republican party can afford to champion. We have enough proper business of our own to attend to without plunging into foreign complications. From the dangers which statesmen of the Banks school would precipitate upon the party, we hope to be saved by the cautiousness and good sense of the President and the majority in Congress. These may be relied upon to show that it is possible to play an effective part in the affairs of the world without converting the American Government into a general intermeddler, and that the truest method of fulfilling national destiny is to make the United States a model of national contentment and prosperity.

A CAREER FOR RED CLOUD.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Red Cloud, the great warrior of the Plains, on leaving Washington on Monday for this city, said that he intended to "make a speech in New York." We are heartily glad to hear it. We trust that the necessary opportunity will be offered to the Indian orator, and that ample preparations will be made for accommodating the audience that will assemble on the occasion. We are sure that the largest building in this city would be crammed to hear him, even though the price of admission were twenty-five cents. The Cooper Institute or the Academy of Music would suit pretty well, in lack of a better place; and when he sees that multitudes are unable to obtain admittance, he may be induced to repeat his oration on successive nights. His appearance as a public speaker would unquestionably be the great sensation of the season in New York, and he would assuredly be offered engagements in Brooklyn, Hoboken, and other suburban places. When he had filled these, there would doubtless be loud calls for him from Boston, Philadelphia, Concord, and subsequently from Chicago, Cincinnati, and Chillicothe. In fact, there is not a place of any consequence in the United States—except perhaps some few petty towns west of the Missouri—which would not be proud to have a visit and speech from Red Cloud.

He need not be embarrassed in the slightest degree on account of language. We believe that he already understands a good many English words, and he can easily learn, in a few weeks, such additional terms as are necessary. But if his proud nature should forbid his making speeches in the white man's tongue, no one will quarrel with him on that account. We should appreciate eloquence in the Ogallalla language as well as in the English. We know that the soul of oratory is "action! action! action!" And though this is not usually much indulged in by the red orators around their council fires, yet it can be learned by practice. We conjure Red Cloud, however, in case he should deliver the speech he has promised, or the speeches we have suggested, to be particular regarding one thing, without which all his oratorical efforts must be failures—we mean costume. We have heard with artistic pain, that since Red Cloud visited Washington he has on several occasions made his appearance in a stove-pipe hat. We fear we shall next hear of his adding to this a swallow-tailed coat, a pair of tight-legged pantaloons, and a Stanley cravat. Now, this would never do. It would be intolerable. He must show himself on the platform in that picturesque and awful dress wherein he made his formal visit to the President. Horns and skin and hair and feathers and tangled leggings and gay moccasins—all these he must have, as well as paint on his face and dignity in his mien. Without these he would not be Red Cloud to us, nor would he draw paying audiences, though admission were free.

If Red Cloud should think well of our suggestion of a career for him—if he should take to speech-making and become the advocate of Indian rights in these days of Indian wrongs—what might he not accomplish for his race! Would it be possible for the Indians to remain the victims of injustice and outrage if they had an eloquent representative of their cause constantly appealing to the American people in their behalf? He would arouse the sentiment of humanity and keep alive the spirit of justice. He would do more for his people than ever Frederick Douglass did for the blacks. When in Washington, Red Cloud gave a hint that he would like to become a member of Congress. He could have no better preparation for Congress than a year or two spent in stump-speaking or platform oratory throughout the country. We have no doubt that before he was engaged in it a single year, Congress would pass a bill authorizing the Sioux to send a delegate to Congress; and who would dare to be a candidate if Red Cloud desired to be elected?

THE FUNERAL OF DICKENS.

From the N. Y. World.

Nothing could have been more appropriate or in better taste than the way in which, as the cable this yesterday informed us, the funeral of Charles Dickens was conducted in London. In a simple hearse, "without the usual English trappings," says the despatch, the remains of the great novelist were carried from the railway station at Charing Cross to Westminster Abbey. How dreadful, how tawdry, how shocking to every rational and refined sentiment of the civilized mind these "usual English trappings" of the usual English funeral are, no reader of the dead writer's novels needs to be reminded. The hearse with its sable plumes, the horses caparisoned in black, the mourners with their huge bands and scarfs, and above all the mutes—the doleful, vulgar, preposterous mutes—these were all a favorite target of his satire. And this not only because of their absurdity and their hideous incongruity with the sad simplicity of nature's universal ordinance. He lost no opportunity of making these pomps and vanities ridiculous because he knew how sore a burden they often imposed upon all but the wealthier classes of English society; how often the scanty substance of the widow and the orphan was made scantier by the cruel demands of a factitious decency. It would have been a kind of outrage upon his memory to have buried him with all these morbid and maudlin shows of a simulated and barbaric woe. Nor could any extravagance of ceremonial spectacle have added the slightest real dignity to his obsequies who was borne, escorted by the loving sorrow of a whole nation, to the majestic mausoleum of the nation's noblest dead.

It is a curious circumstance, and not unworthy, perhaps, of being noted, that this great writer, so eminently the writer of the people, should have been the first famous Englishman to be laid at rest in England's stately Valhalla, since its historic glories and its architectural sublimity have for the first time been thrown freely open to the people of England. On Easter Sunday last the present excellent Dean of Westminster, Dr. Stanley, determinedly took this step. He abolished then the regulations by which for ages the chapels and aisles of the Abbey have been secluded from the free resort of the populace. Many and most doleful were the prophecies uttered then of the damage that the people would be sure to do to the building and its monuments. These prophecies have been most victoriously brought to naught. While educated young men of the upper classes at Oxford have been breaking, by way of "a lark," into churches, stealing out of them beautiful works of art in marble, and destroying those works with fire in the public places of England's grandest home of learning, the commonalty of London, the "cads" and costermongers of the great metropolis, have been quietly learning, if not artistically to appreciate, to respect at least and to wonder at the mediæval marvels and the modern ornaments of Westminster. The lesson will lose nothing, we may be sure, from the future association with all that glorious and imposing past of the name of Charles Dickens.

SOLD TO SPAIN!

From the N. Y. Sun.

We call the attention of the American people to the humiliating spectacle of their own Government at Washington sold to Spain!

The President sent a message to Congress on Monday. The people have read it, and will be at no loss to see what it means. It is written wholly in the Spanish interest. The *Herald* says—and, we have no doubt, says truly—it was written by Hamilton Fish. The *World* says it is clumsily written, and we all know that Mr. Fish writes clumsily.

Now, let us ask, what is the relation of Hamilton Fish to the Cuban question? Why, Hamilton Fish is the brother-in-law of Sidney Webster, and Sidney Webster and his partner received on one single occasion seventeen thousand dollars in gold for serving the Spanish cause! And there is no reason to suppose that the current of Spanish gold stopped short at seventeen thousand dollars.

Of course it is this gold which has done the business. It is the seventeen thousand dollar nuggets of Spanish gold which have prostituted the power of our proud young republic at the feet of an old monarchy, so rotten and so tottering that it is to-day absolutely without a monarch on its throne; its Queen in ignominious exile, and its distracted people unable to agree upon a successor!

When General Grant came fresh from the Western prairies, and from our great American war, his heart was full of patriotism and his sympathies were warm for the struggling Cubans. But in the corrupt and enervating influences of Washington, and under the demoralizing influences of Hamilton Fish, he has become another man—almost no man at all. His greatness is all gone. He succumbs, he droops, he wilts, in the air of the capital, like a newly set cabbage plant under a July sun. There is no substance, no courage, no strength left in him!

One would think, to read General Grant's message, that the President of the United States is actually afraid of the decayed and effete Spanish authority. Verily, it would be a relief to be assured that the President was drunk when he signed this weak and cowardly message. Nothing that Andrew Johnson ever did was so unpatriotic and disgraceful.

Oh, once valiant Grant! pluck that white feather out from your hat!

This is a serious business. Our Government lies prostrate and terribly humiliated. Who will raise her proudly to her feet? Come Banks, come Morton, come Carpenter, come all true Americans, to the rescue!

A GOOD LESSON FOR THE INDIANS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In the year 1858 the Kiowa Indians in Texas made an attack upon a settlement of white people at a place in Denton county. They butchered most mercilessly men, women, and children, leaving nothing living in that peaceful and happy district but two little girls, whom they spared and carried off into captivity. These little waifs are now known as Helen and Heloise Lincoln, their real name no doubt being Fitzpatrick, which their murdered father and mother bore. By a good deal of ingenuity and much risk the Indian agent, Colonel Leavenworth, obtained the release of these poor orphan girls, and placed them in charge of a good-hearted squaw. Twice the Indians recaptured them, and again Colonel Leavenworth got possession of them. They are now in safe keeping within the lines of civilization. But the point in the story is this:—Congress has just passed an act voting these poor orphans five thousand dollars for their maintenance, the same to be deducted from the annuities of the Indians. This is retributive but strict justice. It is collecting a ransom the other way. It is curious, however, that the President seemed to have no knowledge of the bill, although he was all this time talking sweet and pleasant things with Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. The bill became a law without his signature, the allotted ten days having expired before the President's name was attached.

This will be a good lesson for the Indians. It will teach them that we have the power of reprisal in our own hands. The Indian is exceedingly avaricious, with all his pretensions to simplicity, and there is no softer spot in which you can touch him than in his exchequer. Savage and impossible of civilization as he is, a threat to cut off his supplies brings him to submission, even though it be but a temporary submission. In our dealings with the red men all sentimental nonsense must be set aside. They are rude and remorseless savages, nothing more. They stand in our road to progress over our vast Western domains, and in this view we must treat them.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
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Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 113 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

By order of the Managers.
5 26 thstu td F. FRALEY, President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, May 25, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

By order of the Managers.
6 6 12t F. FRALEY, President.

☞ NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 28tuth3m5t

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
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Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it; the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 1½

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☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 323 BROADWAY, New York.

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A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panorama just received. 11 10 rp

LOOKING-GLASSES,
Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.
A large selection.
PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, with revised *very low* prices.
RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.
JAMES S EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
13 PHILADELPHIA

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION
HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair. Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,
5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuDS1 ABOVE CHESNUT.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 23 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
3 5

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN" a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,
4 28 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

KEYSTONE
PURE WHEAT WHISKY,
Distilled from the Grain
BY
T. J. MARTIN & CO.,
KEYSTONE DISTILLERY,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
TWELFTH and WASHINGTON Sts.
STORE,
No. 150 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:—

All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners.

But the difficulty has been to obtain

Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.

Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principle of invigoration and restoration that enables a

PURE WHISKY

To accomplish beneficial results.

Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of

Keystone Wheat Whisky

Are enabled to offer a

Pure Whisky

Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain, possesses all its

Nutritious Qualities,

And can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.

We invite examination, and of any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.

T. J. MARTIN & CO.

N. B.—Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price per bottle, $1 50.

Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st., PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity and its pleasant and agreeable flavor render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.

Yours truly, F. A. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky submitted to me for analysis I find to be *pure* and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.

Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER, Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which *pure* whisky may be desired. [6 2 thstu 1m

Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON.

Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N.W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 3m

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1023 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 917 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphi
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWAR Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
128 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June 16, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——— June.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 18.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 18.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, June 18th. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.
JUNE, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
To London	$100	To London	$35
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	30	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 13 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWare and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
14 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Rolling, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 9 CHURCH Street (Old Stores.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Hon. Leonard Myers was serenaded last night at his residence on North Sixth street.

—An adjourned meeting of the convention of companies intending to participate in the reception of the Hope and Mechanic fire companies of New Orleans was held last evening at the Fairmount Engine house, with William McCully, of the Hibernia Engine Company, in the chair, and William McDevitt, of the Philadelphia Engine, as Secretary. The Committee on Arrangements and on Route reported progress. It was announced that the New Orleans firemen intended leaving that city on the 15th (yesterday), and that they would give at least twenty days' notice of their arrival. Credentials were received from seven additional companies, making the number represented forty.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113¼.

—The Pension bill has passed the Senate.

—Hon. Sidney Parham is the Republican nominee for Governor of Maine.

—Mr. Whittemore, of cadetship notoriety, was upon the floor of the House yesterday.

—Several thousand persons were present at the Lincoln University commencement yesterday.

—Yesterday's internal revenue receipts were again considerably over a million.

—The opening ceremonies of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad occurred yesterday in the former city.

—Postmaster General Creswell has accepted the offer of the Cunard and Inman companies to carry the English mails for the sea postage.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the House bill to prescribe the mode of paying pensions was passed, with amendments. The Franking bill was discussed until adjournment.

In the House, the Cuban resolutions were discussed, and the previous question was seconded.

—Attorney-General Hoar has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by the President.

Foreign Affairs.

—A satisfactory grain harvest is expected in Eastern Europe.

—Breadstuffs have advanced alarmingly in Paris, owing to the drought.

—Dean Stanley is to preach in Westminster Abbey on Sunday, on the late Charles Dickens.

—The directors of the Monarch Insurance Company, of London, have been committed for fraud.

—The infallibility dogma, including the anathema clause, has been adopted by the Œcumenical Council

—Scarcely any change has been effected by the elections in the Prussian Chamber, and a ministerial crisis is therefore anticipated.

THE CONVENTIONS.

The Balloting and Nominations.

The following completes the proceedings of those conventions whose concluding deliberations were not contained in THE TELEGRAPH of yesterday:—

JUDICIAL—DISTRICT COURT.

	Ballots. 1	2	3
James Lynd	79	92	114
Charles E. Lex	49	46	53
H. T. King	21	6	...
W. L. Dennis	19	2	...
J. T. Mitchell	39	22	...
Amos Briggs	56	52	39
H. Hubbell	1	...	...
H. E. Wallace	1	...	...
John Dolman	6	2	...

COMMON PLEAS.

Hon. E. M. Paxson	252	T. K. Finletter	160
W. H. Ruddiman	127	S. C. Perkins	44
G. G. Bispham	6	E. E. Pettit	3

SHERIFF.

	Ballots. 1	2
Wm. R. Leeds	110	176
H. H. Bingham	83	120
F. T. Walton	53	...
J. R. Massey	20	13
C. H. Harkness	13	...
Joseph Moore	11	...
B. L. Berry	10	...

REGISTER OF WILLS.

	Ballots. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bunn	72	80	93	99	85	92	118	151
Moran	42	45	43	42	45	44	43	...
Campbell	75	99	74	77	73	75	80	93
Bonham	45	63	41	42	47	39	..	..
Dixey	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smith	24	21	16	..	..	..	..	..
Clark	41	42	43	43	45	47	53	49

CITY COMMISSIONER.

	Ballots. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bain	56	67	74	71	83	80	86	108
Logo	24	27	27	21	..	..	..	..
Boyer	42	41	41	49	46	44	56	..
Dutton	19	19	20	32	10	..	..	..
Curry	36	33	33	32	39	36	..	..
Clift	16	13	17	..	..	..	..	..
Brady	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Williams	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spangler	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shultz	38	46	47	51	46	54	71	102

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

	Ballots. 1	2	3
Thomas B. Reeves	22	10	...
Richard M. Batturs	...	...	...
Robert M. Bethell	1	...	...
David Cramer	59	67	67
Edward S. McGlue	73	78	66
Jos. C. Tittermary	119	134	141
Bertles Shee	1	...	...

WARD NOMINATIONS.

Second Ward—Common Council, Andrew J. Hergesheimer; James E. Eaton, Joseph W. Schooley; School Directors, Thomas Nesbit, R. H. Wevil, M. D., E. S. Redstreak, Davis Moore; Constable, James Seimers.

Third Ward—Postponed.

Fourth Ward—Postponed.

Fifth Ward—Adjourned until Tuesday next.

Sixth Ward—Common Council, Colonel Peter Sides; School Directors, William H. Wakefield, William Cooms, and William A. Hunter.

Seventh Ward—Common Council, William Grier; School Directors, Robert Grier, John Barr, and William Lynn.

Eighth Ward—Common Council, George Schaffer; School Directors, Wesley Hartman, A. B. Waters, Theodore Barrett, and Joseph J. Bispham.

Ninth Ward—Common Council, Walter Allison; School Directors, A. J. Bair, William Simpson, and J. J. Buchy; Constable; John Urean.

Tenth Ward—Select Council, William B. Hanna; Common Council, George W. Hall, Alexander Omensetter (for the unexpired term of William B. Hanna); School Directors, F. M. Pfouts, George Von Phul, Adam Matsinger, and John F. Pole (for unexpired term).

Eleventh Ward—School Director, Henry Arbuckle. Adjourned for the present.

Twelfth Ward—Select Council, Wm. E. Littleton; Common Council, Joseph Edwards. Adjourned until the call of the Chairman.

Thirteenth Ward—Common Council, R. J. Walker; School Directors, Samuel Allen, John V. Green, Henry T. Hays; Constables, John J. Miller, Joseph E. Shaw.

Fourteenth Ward—Select Council, Robert Downing; Common Council, W. Fisher Mitchell; School Directors, John Haff, Wm. B. Webb, James McNichol.

Fifteenth Ward—Common Council, Henry Huhn, Egbert Nichols, Joseph Charlton; School Directors, Charles Brown, Joseph L. Caren, Jonathan Moore, Enos Harris, and Henry McAllister.

Sixteenth Ward—Adjourned without nomination.

Seventeenth Ward—Common Council, Kennedy Brown; School Directors, Harrison Snyder, Wm. J. Roney, Victor Marshall.

Eighteenth Ward—Common Council, Joseph Mershon; School Directors, William Taxis, John Sidebotham, David Clun, James Wolfenden, James Fort, Josepn R. Black; Constable, L. Derr.

Nineteenth Ward—Select Council, William F. Miller; Common Council, Samuel A. Miller, Daniel Curry, Thomas B. M. Addis.

Twentieth Ward—Common Council, William S. Allen, George Weidner, George Dorlan, James Dingey; School Directors, William H. Buck, William Griffiths, Simon Shugart, William Gurlager, William Buckley, J. H. Yearsley, Dr. John Huston; Constable, William Royal.

Twenty-second Ward—Select Council, James R. Gates, in place of W. F. Smith, resigned; Common Council, Louis Wagner.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The meeting of this association last evening was called to order with the president, Coleman Sellers, in the chair. After the usual business of minutes, etc., at the request of the president, Mr. Robert Briggs, who had just returned from a visit to Europe, gave a description of several matters he had there observed interesting to engineers. He spoke of the improvements in wood-working machinery, in iron furnaces, with special reference to stoves and heaters for the hot blast of gas works, and of the architectural improvements in Paris, which seemed to solve some of the most pressing social problems of the day. His remarks were of great interest, and were highly applauded.

The resident Secretary then read his report, which touched upon many interesting topics, and included a description of the reversible filter of J. A. Joseph, and the signal apparatus of W. W. Cooley and W. H. Deitrich.

A letter was then read from Professor Morton, tendering his resignation, as follows:—

To the President and Members of the Franklin Institute—Gentlemen: Having accepted a position in a distant city, which necessitates my removal from this vicinity, it is with deep regret that I now tender my resignation of the office of resident Secretary to your institution, an office which your kind and generous support has rendered it a great pleasure to hold. It would be impossible to express adequately my sense of your unvarying kindness, but I hope by various means to demonstrate in the future my abiding sense of the same, and my lively interest in this venerable and useful society. With renewed expressions of my thanks, I remain,

Respectfully yours, HENRY MORTON.

Mr. Robert Briggs moved the acceptance of this resignation, and in connection with his motion spoke in the highest terms of Professor Morton, and of the success of his administration in the institute, and in its journal, which had now assumed a prominent position both at home and abroad.

Mr. Hector Orr seconded the motion with sentiments of regret, and with the best wishes for the retiring secretary.

The president stated that Professor Morton had consented to continue his charge of the journal of the institute, which had met with such success under his management. Professor Morton's resignation was then accepted, and a vote of thanks tendered for his services.

The meeting was then adjourned.

The position accepted by Professor Morton is that of president of a college of mechanical engineering, to be erected in Hoboken, opposite New York, under an endowment of $650,000 by Mr. Edwin Stevens, late of that place.

THE ANCIENT LAKES OF NORTH AMERICA.

Professor J. S. Newberry, of Cleveland, recently read a paper in that city. We extract the following:—

The changes that have taken place in the topography of the Western Continent have affected greatly the animal and vegetable life of a country at that time as beautiful and fertile as any other. The tertiary deposits of the eastern portion of the continent were marine, and at the Far West also there is a series of tertiary deposits—in California, in the region of the Sierra Nevada—marine in character. But in the interior of the continent is a far more interesting series of certain fresh-water deposits—fresh water containing a great number of fossil plants and the most remarkable series of animal deposits to be found on this continent east of the Rocky Mountains. There are two species of rhinoceros, the elephant, hippine quadrupeds, the sabre-tooth cat, whose tooth was in one specimen eight inches beyond the jaw, the most formidable tooth of any animal of which we have any knowledge. These deposits of the West were formed in fresh-water basins, and yet now there are almost no fresh water basins in that region.

Some slight idea of the nature of these deposits may be formed from the fact that almost everybody going to California talks about chalk deposits. Following in the old emigrant train, you will see various slabs of this chalk-like earth set up for grave-stones. These infusorial beds are portions of the fresh water deposits. On the western side of the Rocky Mountains the deposits are similar, and are rich in diatomes. The fauna are interesting. On the east side of the Rocky Mountains the tertiary deposits have been but little studied, although I have paid some attention to them.

There are many alterations. The rivers run through a country comparatively level, and have cut down through the bottom of broad valleys, forming canons, whose walls are 1200 to 2000 feet high, and nearly vertical. The material entering into the deposits show volcanic proximity. From them you can get an idea of the material thrown down in these ancient lakes. The conclusion of this is that on all these sides of the Rocky Mountains there were found extensive sheets of tertiary deposits full of the most interesting fauna on this continent. These lakes covered an area many times greater than our present fresh-water lakes. They characterize a time in the history of this continent when it was exceedingly well watered, and contain a fauna richer than any other portion of the world at the present time, and almost all of them extinct. The climate indicated by the plants and animals was sub-tropical, and fern plants grew in great abundance from the Upper Missouri even beyond the British line, and flora covered all the northern part of the continent, so that men lived and vegetation luxuriated even in Greenland. Salt Lake represents only a series of such lakes—anciently fresh, but becoming salt because of want of drainage. A great many salt lakes and alkaline plains were here. The drainage now by the Klamath and other rivers is very great and shows that it has been greatly improved.

—The editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* says that he held conversations with many gentlemen attending the Cobb County Fair, and that all agreed in saying that they were afraid they had planted "a little too much cotton," and not enough grain. Some planters are selling their coming cotton crop even now, for supplies to carry them through the year.

—A man in York county, Me., complained of a widow for badly beating him because he drove his team across a platform she had laid to accommodate picnic guests at a beach. He asserted that a big dog held him behind while she belabored him in front, but notwithstanding these grievances the jury upheld the woman, and declared her action to have been justifiable.

—The Missouri Republican State Committee has issued an address directing the election of Congressional district, county, and township committees, in accordance with the plan of organization adopted by the Republicans of the State in 1868, to which they were largely indebted for their magnificent victory in that year. The plan provided for the election of these committees every two years.

—Cornell University is about to send a scientific expedition to Brazil, the party to consist of "the most promising young men" at Cornell, and to be under the leadership of Professor Hartt, who has twice visited the country with Professor Agassiz. Their operations will be in the Amazonian Valley and on the coast southward to Bahia. The aid of the Brazilian authorities has been generously extended, and many friends along the Brazilian coast are ready to do all in their power to help it. The funds for the journey have been secured, but $5000 more is needed.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4·28 MOON RISES.....10 28
SUN SETS..... 7·33 HIGH WATER..... 3·43

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Malta	Liverpool	New York v B.	May 31
Etna	Liverpool	New York	June 4
Paraguay	London	New York	June 4
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	June 4

FOR EUROPE.

America	New York	Bremen	June 16
C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	June 18
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	June 18
England	New York	Liverpool	June 18
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	June 18
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Dorian	New York	Glasgow	June 22
New York	New York	Bremen	June 23
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	June 25
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 25
Australia	New York	Glasgow	June 25
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June 25
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	June 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	June 16
Missouri	New York	Havana via Nas	June 16
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	June 17
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	June 18
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	June 18
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	June 18

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, New Orleans via Havana, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Centipede, Doughty, Boston, John R. White & Son.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Sl'r Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Sl'r W. Whildin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig A. H. Curtis, Merryman, Portland, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Hannibal, Cox, Newburyport, do.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Providence, do.
Schr A. T. Cohn, Wetherby, Saco, do.
Br. schr Hector, Hackett, Antigua, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. brig James Coffill, Coffill, — days from Salt Cay, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Loch Lomond, Savage, 12 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris—vessel to Souder & Adams.
Brig Isaac Carver, Shute, 13 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, 11 days from Sagua, with molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons. 5th inst., lat. 23 04, long. 79 08, spoke brig Juliette Clark, from New York for Key Francis (Cuba), to load for New York or Boston.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, 14 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. Morris Waln & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, 8 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, 5 days from Charleston, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr M. M. Knowles, Small, 5 days from Darien, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr Irene E. Messervey, Wall, 8 days from Savannah, with lumber to W. A. Levering.
Schr Rappahannock, Fitzgerald, 5 days from Rappahannock river, with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingham.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 2 days from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Brig George Harris, arrived on Tuesday from St. John, N. B., is consigned, with laths, to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 15.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
A. Allison, with linseed, for New Brunswick.
Chard, with wheat, for New Brunswick.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 15.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
M. F. Hannigan, Iowa, A. L. Griffin, Fremont, Osprey, Hope, Lina Newkumet, H. V. James, and Cascadilla, all with coal for New York.
Sunshine, with coal, for Wilmington.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 16.—Barge Young James, with coal for New York, left last evening. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., June 15—A. M.—Went to sea yesterday, ship Andrew Lovett and brig Dunbar. Passed out this A. M., ship Abby Ryerson, bark Estella, brig J. B. Kirby, and schr J. Richard.

In the harbor, brig Ellen Bernard, 6 days from Sagua; schrs Gen. Connor and Edward Harwood, all for orders; brig Cairo, bound out, and 9 schooners. Wind SW. Thermometer, 82.

June 15—P. M.—Passed in this P. M., a herm. brig and a fore and aft steamer. Two schooners are coming in the harbor. Left for New York to-day, schr Edna Harwood; for Philadelphia, brig Ellen Bernard and schr Gen. Connor. In harbor, one brig and twelve schooners.
Wind SW. Thermometer, 88.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Coromandel, Chapman, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Point Lynas 8 P. M. 29th ult.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Rattlesnake, from Georgetown, D. C., for Portland, put into New London 13th inst. for repairs to machinery.
Steamship Empire, Hunter, hence, at Norfolk 12th inst., and sailed for Richmond.
Bark Stadt Basil, Wairabe, from Liverpool 16th April for Philadelphia, was spoken 2d inst., lat. 42, long. 52 25.
Br. bark Mary Rideout, McAllister, sailed from Cardenas 4th inst. for north of Hatteras.
Br. bark Griffin, Armstrong, hence, at Trieste 28th ultimo.
Barkentine Farthlie, Stephens, hence, off Queenstown 1st inst.
Brig Mechanic, Dyer, from Portland for Cardenas, was passed 10th inst., lat. 32, long. 73.
Schrs Mary Haley, J. T. Weaver, Jennie N. Huddell, hence for Boston; E. S. Conant, hence for Gloucester; and Henrietta, Simmons, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 14th inst.
Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., at New York yesterday.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$400,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·00
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$25,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	45,097·98
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·38
Cash in Drawer	972·95
	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Full Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE

Building Association AND OF Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 96m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731 67

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS ..... 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Kirk,
George Eales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 19p

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $300,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keesler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 25

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $300,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 ..... $524,365·41

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Asst. Sec'y. See stat

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	33,588
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	20,337
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welch,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. R. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary. 3 85

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.
Franklin A. Comly.	

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

AGRICULTURAL.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN MOWER, one and two-horse Machines, now on exhibition. Call and see them, at
W. H. JONES'
Central Agricultural Implement Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 1021 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
4 stuth1m

TO FLORISTS.—CHINESE PRIMROSE Seed, also other Seeds of choice Florists' Flowers for sowing this month, to insure blooming plants by Christmas. See special list just published. H. A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

SEEDS NOW IN SEASON FOR PLANTING.—Snap Short Beans, Sugar Corn, Champion of England Peas, Long Orange Carrot Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga Kohlrabi, Endive, all the best varieties, at DREER'S Seed Warehouse, No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

DRUMHEAD AND FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE Plants, Celery Plants, Egg Plants grown in pots, Sweet Potato Plants, etc., at H. A. DREER'S, No. 714 CHESNUT Street. 6 14 uths8t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Manufacture Wrought Iron Pipe
And Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
G. R. NORTH.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BOUNTY, BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS enlisted for three years, between May 3 and July 22, 1861, discharged before serving two years, and received no bounty, are now entitled to $150. Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEASED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE
ABEL TESTIMONIAL.
Albert Cassedy, Manager.
THURSDAY NIGHT, June 16, 1870,
THE ABEL EVENT.
Complimentary Testimonial Tendered by his Friends and the Dramatic Profession to
MR. PETER E. ABEL,
Upon which occasion will be rendered R. Brinsley Sheridan's most effective and popular Comedy,
The School for Scandal,
The School for Scandal,
Which will be given with the principal characters arranged as follows, all the artists having
KINDLY AND CHEERFULLY VOLUNTEERED.

Miss Josie Orton as	Lady Teazle
Mrs. E. N. Thayer as

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1870.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

THE following is the full ticket which was placed in nomination yesterday by the different conventions of the Republican party:—

CONGRESS.

First District—Benjamin Huckel.
Second District—John V. Creeley and Charles O'Neill.
Third District—Leonard Myers.
Fourth District—William D. Kelley.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of Common Pleas—Edward M. Paxson and Thomas K. Finletter.
Judge of the District Court—James Lynd.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—William R. Leeds.
Register of Wills—William M. Bunn.
Clerk of Orphans' Court—Joseph C. Tittermary.

CITY OFFICERS.

Receiver of Taxes—Robert H. Beatty.
City Commissioner—James Bain.

STATE SENATE.

Third District—Benjamin W. Thomas.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist.	*Dist.*
1. Jos. Edmondson and Samuel Thomas.	9. William Porter.
2. Wm. H. Stevenson.	10. John E. Reyburn.
3. William Kelley.	11. Samuel M. Hager.
4. William Elliott.	12. John Lamon.
5. William Duffy.	14. John Cloud.
6. Charles Kleckner.	15. Adam Albright.
7. Robert Johnston.	16. William F. Smith.
8. William L. Marshall.	17. Watson Comly.
	18. James Miller.

THE CONGRESSIONAL AND ROW OFFICE NOMINATIONS.

In former times the fierce Democracy well-nigh possessed a monopoly of the privilege of conducting their preliminary partisan proceedings in knock-down-and-drag-out style, but in several of the Republican conventions held in this city yesterday the capacity of uproarious members of the Republican organization for sturdy fighting was very conclusively demonstrated. The contest for the respective nominations was unusually animated, the efforts made by the friends of the various aspirants to ensure success were wonderfully vigorous and spirited, and as delegate elections continue to be beyond the pale of law, it is not surprising, however much it may be regretted, that the clash of indignant contending factions was decidedly tumultuous. To avoid similar scenes in future, provision should be made for such a revision of the rules relating to temporary presiding officers as will prevent the possibility of hand-to-hand fights for these positions; and the sooner the whole business of nominating candidates is put on a new and improved footing, the better will it be for the Republican party and the city.

In glancing over the results of the series of warm conflicts, we are glad to confess that they are more satisfactory than we had expected. The judicial and legislative nominations are referred to elsewhere, and we shall speak here only of the nominees for Congress and the Row offices.

In the First district Benjamin Huckel has been selected to lead a forlorn hope against the Democratic legions. As he is one of the most active members of the Republican Invincibles, and as he conjoins with partisan zeal executive ability and responsibility, which are best illustrated by the fact that he is the acting Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, the nomination is quite creditable, and he deserves the cordial support of his fellow-partisans. In the Second district the strong popular feeling against the renomination of Charles O'Neill, which grew out of the general belief that he does not possess the proper mental qualifications to efficiently represent the heart of a great city, led to a division of the convention; and as matters stand now, the nomination conferred upon John V. Creeley, of the Seventh ward, appears to be at once the most deserving of the support of the bulk of the Republican party of the district, and the most likely to receive it. In the Third district Leonard Myers was renominated on the first ballot, and his nomination, like that of Judge Kelley, in the Fourth district, gives general satisfaction. We earnestly hope these faithful, vigilant, able, and energetic Representatives may be re-elected, and that in their districts any disposition to foment dissensions which may exist will speedily be suppressed.

The grand prize of the day was the nomination for Sheriff, and for it the conflict was most animated, exciting, and uproarious. The successful nominee was confronted by foemen worthy of his steel, and the battle raged fierce and hot, literally as well as figuratively, but now that the struggle is over, we know of no good reason why the decision of the convention to make the nomination unanimous should not receive hearty and universal concurrence. Mr. Leeds has held a number of positions, but few of them have afforded more than a living salary, and in all he displayed marked official integrity and efficiency, while he was at the same time rendering untiring service to the Republican party. That he has fully won its confidence, in all its ramifications, is attested not only by his nomination yesterday in the face of exceedingly vigorous opposition, but by the endorsements and recommendations which secured his appointment to his present responsible position. It is no small matter, in these times, for a man to pass through trying official ordeals without a blemish, and Mr. Leeds, by establishing in various positions of great responsibility a character above reproach, has given the most tangible evidence that he could afford of his ability to become a responsible and efficient Sheriff. For Receiver of Taxes Robert P. Beatty was such a decided favorite of his party that he obtained nearly three-fourths of the votes cast on the first ballot; and we hope that his election, like his nomination, will be regarded as a foregone conclusion. For City Commissioner James Bain was nominated after a prolonged contest, and it is to his credit that his success is mainly due to his prolonged military services, first as a private and subsequently as a captain. For Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Joseph C. Tittermary, who also rendered faithful service during the war, was nominated, and, judging by his past personal, military, and political record, he will prove not only an unexceptionable but a popular nominee.

For Register of Wills, William M. Bunn was nominated. He is the only private soldier who has received a nomination in this city for a decidedly lucrative office, and this circumstance may tell in his favor. As he is still a young man we hope that he may be able to amend in future his legislative record.

On the whole, the Republican party has passed through the trying ordeal of its delegate elections and conventions quite as successfully as the most sanguine partisan could have expected. A better system may give better fruits, but the ticket as presented, with a few exceptions, is decidedly above the average, and the people cannot reasonably anticipate a better one until the whole business of making nominations is thoroughly reformed.

THE LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

LAST year we protested earnestly and persistently against the renomination and reelection of men to the State Legislature who had distinguished themselves by their corrupt practices while at Harrisburg. In spite of this protest in which we were joined with more or less energy by some of our Republican contemporaries, a number of the men who had made themselves particularly notorious by their evil deeds not only secured the control of the nominating conventions, but were triumphantly elected by the people. As a matter of course this endorsement of villainy by the independent voters of Philadelphia was esteemed to be a full and free permission for an unlimited plunder of the public treasury, for the purchase and sale of votes, and every other form of legislative corruption. The last session of the Legislature, as might have been expected under the circumstances, surpassed in infamy all that had ever preceded it, and excited such a storm of indignation that there really seems to be a probability that the city delegation at least will be composed for the most part of reasonably honest and respectable men. The pressure of public opinion forced some of the most obnoxious of the men who figured as the advocates of the various scandalous measures brought before the Legislature last winter to withdraw their names as candidates for renomination; and the result is that the ticket nominated yesterday, if not in all respects what it ought to be, is a very great improvement over that of last year. The chief thing to be commended in it is that it presents a number of new men, most of whom have excellent reputations, and all of whom are entitled to the confidence of the public until they prove themselves to be unworthy of it.

In the First district there are two persons claiming to be the regular nominees, J. R. Edmondson and S. R. Stephenson. We know very little about these gentlemen, except that they both bear fair reputations for ability and integrity. In the Second district William Stephenson is nominated as the successor of George E. Maxwell, a change that is likely to be a very decided improvement. The Fourth district, represented last winter by Samuel Josephs, has always been strongly Democratic, but it is thought that, with the colored vote and the unpopularity of Josephs combined, William Kelly, the Republican nominee, will have a fair chance. Mr. Kelly is an entirely new man, who has never figured in politics heretofore, and as it is of considerable importance that Mr. Josephs should not on any account be re-elected, we hope that he will receive the votes of good citizens of all parties. In the Fourth district William Elliott, one of the few members of the last Legislature who has a good record, has been renominated. In the Fifth district Wm. Duffy, an attache of the State Senate, has been put up to succeed E. G. Carlin. The fact that Mr. Duffy was connected in any capacity with the last Legislature is not in his favor. In the Sixth district Charles Kleckner, who was a member of the Legislature in 1868 and 1869, has received the nomination, but it is to be hoped that he will not receive the vote of a single citizen who has any regard for the credit of the Republican party or the interests of the public. Kleckner, during the two terms that he figured at Harrisburg, was notorious as the advocate of every species of corruption. In the Seventh district a renomination has been given to Robert Johnston, who served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents last session. In the Eighth district William L. Marshall has been named as the successor of James V. Stokes. The retirement of Stokes would be a cause for congratulation in any event, and it is doubly so from the fact that the nominee for this district is a man of excellent reputation, who promises to make a good member. As the Ninth district is largely Democratic, the Republican nominee, William Porter, will probably have but a small chance of being elected. In the Tenth district a happy change has been made by the nomination of James E. Reyburn in place of Elisha W. Davis, who it is to be hoped will henceforth be kept in retirement, and not allowed any opportunities in the future to distinguish himself as he has in the past. In the Eleventh district William M. Bunn, has been thrown overboard, and the nominatioton given Samuel M. Hagner, whom we believe to be a very fit person to represent the interests of this city in the Legislature. In the Twelfth district Alexander Adaire has succumbed to public opinion, and in place of him the Republican voters are called upon to consider the merits of John Lamon, who, if not the best person that could be found, is at least more worthy of the public confidence than Adaire. The Thirteenth district is Democratic and no Republican nomination has been announced. In the Fourteenth district John Cloud, one of the most notorious members of the last Legislature, has been renominated. The re-election of Cloud will be a scandal to the Republican party and a disgrace to the people of the Fourteenth district, and we hope sincerely that the decent men of all political opinions will unite to secure his defeat. In the Fifteenth district Adam Albright, also a member of the last Legislature, has been put up again. Independent voters, who wish to see an improvement in the Legislature, will combine to keep him at home. In the Sixteenth district William F. Smith, a member of Select Council, aspires to be the successor of M. C. Hong. It is said that in this instance Smith practically means Hong, and if such be the case it would be worth while for the citizens of the Fifteenth district to consider whether Mr. Smith is the best man they can find to represent them. In the Seventeenth district, Watson Comly, with whose record the public is familiar, has managed to secure a renomination. It is scarcely necessary to say that a more unfit man than Comly for any office of trust or honor cannot be found. If he is not defeated, the citizens of the Seventeenth district will be directly responsible for all the mischief he may do next winter at Harrisburg. James Miller, of the Seventeenth district, is one of the very few members of the last Legislature who passed through the ordeal unscathed, and the renomination given him yesterday was a proper compliment.

Such is the legislative ticket. It is a very great improvement over that of last year, and, with the exceptions we have mentioned, it is worthy of the cordial support of Republican voters. With regard to the names on the black list, only one course is proper—they should be relentlessly scratched, and no considerations of party expediency ought to influence any one who has the slightest regard for the welfare of the city or State, or who desires to see the Legislature purified, and the disgraceful reputation it has obtained done away with for the future, to give them support in any shape. If the respectable men of all parties will only take a decided stand with regard to this matter, a reform can be effected; and it rests with the citizens of Philadelphia to say at the ballot-box whether they are willing any longer to countenance the outrageous proceedings that have characterized the sessions of the Legislature year after year.

THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

AMONG the nominations made yesterday, none were of more importance than those of the Judicial Convention, which was called upon to select two candidates for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and one for Judge of the District Court. The high character of the judiciary of Philadelphia has always been a matter for congratulation, and the gentlemen for whom the votes of the Republican party are asked will ably sustain the reputation of our courts.

Judge Paxson, since he has been on the bench, has distinguished himself by his ability, and he has given general satisfaction. His nomination was a proper recognition of his past services.

T. K. Finletter, Esq., who is associated with Judge Paxson on the Common Pleas ticket, and James Lynd, Esq., the nominee for the District Court Judgeship, are both lawyers of high standing and proved ability, who will give dignity and honor to the bench. The judiciary ticket may therefore be pronounced a very good one, and it deserves and will doubtless receive the hearty support of the entire Republican party.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOAR'S RESIGNATION.

EVER since Attorney-General Hoar entered the Cabinet, and especially after the appointment of Mr. Boutwell to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, which gave two Cabinet officers to Massachusetts, there have been rumors of his intended resignation, and now he has at last tendered his resignation to the President, by whom it has been accepted, to take effect when his successor is appointed and qualified.

Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar is a son of the Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Massachusetts, so well remembered in connection with his expulsion from Charleston, S. C., on the 5th of December, 1844. His mother was a daughter of Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Hon. George F. Hoar, a member of the Forty-first Congress from the Eighth Massachusetts district, is his brother. He was born at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1816, entered Harvard College in 1831, graduated with distinction in 1835, and after reading law with his father at Concord, spent two years at the Cambridge Law School. Immediately after leaving college, however, he engaged in teaching at Pittsburg, in this State, and for two or three years lived in that and other Western cities. He was admitted to the bar about the year 1840, and practised with great success in Middlesex and the neighboring counties of Massachusetts.

At this period in his career he was quite an active politician, serving as a Whig member of the State Senate of Massachusetts about 1846, and figuring prominently in the celebrated controversy between the "conscience" and the "cotton" Whigs, which culminated in the Free-soil bolt of 1848. Like his father, he was a strong and unyielding anti-slavery man, and in the course of a speech made by him in the Senate, employed the terms quoted above to designate the two branches of the party with which he was then affiliated. In the controversy referred to, he acted earnestly with Sumner, Wilson, Allen, Palfrey, and the other Free-soil leaders, and was especially active in the canvass in Middlesex county between Palfrey and his Whig opponents, which began with Palfrey's opposition to the election of Robert C. Winthrop to the Speakership of the lower house of Congress in 1848, and the Free-soil bolt and denunciation of Taylor's administration, led by Charles Allen and Henry Wilson, in the Philadelphia convention of that year. Mr. Hoar became the leader of the new movement in Massachusetts, wrote the circular which called the State convention, and started the Free-soil party, which, beginning with 36,000 votes, within three years broke down Daniel Webster and the Whig party, elected Charles Sumner to the United States Senate, and made Secretary Boutwell Governor of the State.

A few years after, he withdrew almost entirely from an active participation in political affairs, on being appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but he resigned and returned to the practice of his profession, this time opening an office in Boston, where he acquired an extensive and lucrative business. In April, 1859, he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, a position which he continued to hold until his appointment to a seat in President Grant's Cabinet. Upon the resignation of Chief Justice Bigelow, in 1867, he was generally believed to be the proper person to succeed to that position, both on account of his being the senior member of the bench, and because of his eminent ability as a lawyer. The failure of Governor Bullock to appoint him gave much dissatisfaction in the State. He has long been recognized as one of the foremost lawyers in the country, being also a man of fine literary attainments.

Judge Hoar's name appeared in the first draft of President Grant's Cabinet, and his elevation to this important and responsible position was received with general favor throughout the country, especially by the legal profession. He soon, however, became very unpopular at the capital, particularly with the members of the Senate, who were generally treated with altogether more incivility than they conceived to be their due when consulting with him in reference to the disposition of the Government patronage. This course on the part of the Attorney-General bore its legitimate fruits when his name was sent in to the Senate by the President on December 15, 1869, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The argument used by his opponents against his confirmation was that he was not a resident of the circuit to which he would have to be allotted, an argument which applied with equal force to the case of Judge Bradley, of New Jersey, but which, in his case, was not availed of. The nomination hung fire in the Senate for some time, but was finally disposed of on February 3, when it was rejected by a majority of nine votes. The New England Senators voted in his favor as a body; but the Southern members were almost a unit against him, and these, with the whole Democratic vote, and a large number from the West, were sufficient to settle his fate. Since his rejection by the Senate as a Justice of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General has become more and more restless, and his final resignation will not create much surprise throughout the country. His successor in the Cabinet is the Hon. Thomas Ackerman, of Georgia.

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For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1870.

Beethoven Centennialisms.

On Monday night about nine thousand people were present, including the twenty-five hundred on the stage, and counting in Parepa, who amounts to several. The back portions of the building were entirely vacant, and after the performance of the first piece the people in back places rushed forward and took possession of the eligible seats. The programme of the first night ran off very smoothly. The performance commenced punctually at 8 o'clock. Then came Parepa, gorgeously dressed, smiling in magnificent good humor, and behaving as much at home as though she were in her own little boudoir. At this point the people commenced changing their seats, and Parepa, after giving them time to reseat themselves, and perceiving that they had no intention of doing so in a hurry, made one of the musicians offer her a seat and ensconced herself therein, surveying the multitude with good-humored indifference. On her white breast a diamond cross she wore, which Carl might kiss and Gilmore might adore. Her dress consisted of an underskirt of tulle ruffled up to the waist (I am aware I am not using terms to be found in a mantuamaker's lexicon), and an overskirt of white corded silk most elaborately wrought with silk flowers. The color of the flowers was scarlet and of the trimmings of the underskirt pink. The neck was of course low, revealing the glorious bust of Parepa palpitating with the golden essence of song. It was her hour of triumph. She never looked or sang better. It was a moment of justifiable vanity. Her greeting consisted literally of "thunders of applause," a thing you oftener hear of than actually hear. Her piece was the "Inflammatus," which she interpreted as no other cantatrice at present in America can hope to. After her the "Star-Spangled Banner," with the chorus of three thousand voices, was the next sensation. The electric artillery came in here, the discharges being made just a few seconds too late. Of all the programme given so far, that of the opening night might be pronounced, as a whole, the most successful. On Tuesday afternoon the failure was very manifest indeed. Mrs. Howard Paul was cheated out of one of her songs, and one too that the public had set its heart upon hearing. It was the famous "*J'aime les militaires*," which a year ago enjoyed the popularity accorded to "Shoo-Fly" to-day. But this was not the worst. The programme stated positively that Madame Parepa-Rosa would sing the "Star-Spangled Banner" accompanied by the entire chorus and orchestra. Now, during the whole of the entertainment on Tuesday afternoon Madame Rosa occupied a private place among the audience. A few moments before the "Star-Spangled Banner" should have been sung she rose and disappeared through one of the doors that lead to the stage. It was confidently expected by those near her that this was preparatory to her making an appearance on the stage. No such thing. That was the last seen of the lady or heard of the orchestra. The first intimation that the public had the concert was over was seeing the musicians pack up their instruments, and then prepare to pack off themselves. On Tuesday night a worse disaster occurred. The Italian opera chorus made up its mind to strike. It did strike. Its members sent word from their seats upon the stage that they would not raise their voices unless their salaries were raised also. The consequences may be imagined. The managers had to come down, and the terms of the truculent choristers were acceded to. Yesterday was known as Gilmore's day, and was devoted to popular, national, and patriotic music. Gilmore made it a considerable success. He is a bright, smiling man, with a warm, florid, mercurial countenance. He abounds in simpers and gesticulations, and bows with puppet-like celerity. He is the kind of man, however, that takes with the masses—much more so than poor little Carl Rosa, who bows as if apologizing for being an artist and presuming to be there at all.

The Rink is not a comfortable place to sit in. The "sofas" consist of bare wooden benches. The ushers are stupid and confused hobbdehoys, who seat half the people wrong and then leave them to settle matters among themselves. From down town it is reached most quickly by the Third avenue cars, which are crowded to an unprecedented extent, and abound with very valuable entomological specimens. In the largest sense of the word the Beethoven Centennial cannot be called a success. It has not paid. On Monday evening the audience did not amount to more than between six and seven thousand people. On Tuesday afternoon it fell off a great deal. On Tuesday evening it fell off a great deal more. Yesterday it picked up again, but the numbers are not sufficient, as a whole, to justify its being called a great success. Who is to make or lose the money is a question that is often asked. No one seems to know. No one appears to be able to say positively who is the head and front of the melodious offense. A mysterious man called Eastwood figures furtively as secretary. Some suppose him to be a myth. Some suppose him to be but another name for Hurd & Miller or George H. Wells, who are represented to be largely interested in the pecuniary success of the enterprise. It is even obscurely innuendoed that the affair is altogether and wholly Eastern in its conception and execution—so much so that the stage was run up by a Bridgeport carpenter. This column of loose remarks, so far as they go, tells the truth about the Beethoven jubilee, which you might in vain hope to find veraciously represented in the New York newspapers. These have the pride of the city at heart and are determined that the present jubilee shall be made to exceed the Boston festival if journalistic puffery can induce that result. I repeat, therefore, that as a whole the Beethoven Centennial is hitherto far from a pecuniary and artistic triumph, and that a great measure of the partial success it has achieved is attributable to the presence of Boston elements in it.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'.
ALL KINDS,
ALL SIZES,
ALL STYLES,
BETTER IN MAKE,
BETTER IN CUT,
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN EVERY WAY,
THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN
PHILADELPHIA,
AND SOLD AT
GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 515 MARKET STREET.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GET GOODS DIRECT FROM EUROPE CHEAP.—GEORGE GAY will sail for Europe on the "City of Washington" June 16, and will execute any orders intrusted to him in England, France, or Germany, promptly, and for a small commission.

Orders may be left at GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET, until the 17th of June.

The present stock must closed out to make room for fall importations, and are offered at less than old gold prices.

Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. The stock of fancy goods is offered at a still greater discount from former prices.

Show room open till 9 o'clock at night.

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	$30 00
White French China Dining Sets, 113 pieces	21 50
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 00
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	8 00
Best Stone China Dining Sets, 97 pieces	9 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, cups with handles	3 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, cups with handles	4 00
Best Stone China Chamber Sets	2 50
Best Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, cups with handles	65
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, cups with handles	1 00
Parisian Granite Dining Plates, 9½ inches, per dozen	1 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	65
Table Goblets, per dozen	1 00

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to the transportation office free of charge and *insured* against breakage to destination.

Show room open till 9 o'clock at night.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

Our spring business has far surpassed our most sanguine expectations. We have employed some 65 hands for cutting and 1500 to manufacture the goods into our magnificent styles of Clothing. On Saturday we will open with an entire new lot of TEN DOLLAR SUITS, far surpassing anything offered this season. Light and dark brown and garnet-mixed Cheviots, mixed double and twist Cassimere "all-wool," all for the low sum of TEN DOLLARS. Then come the immense quantity of Youths' and Boys' Clothing, suits of White and Brown Linen, Alpaca, Drap d'Ete, and Diagonal Rib Worsted. We also have an abundance of Linen Dusters, and in fact everything that constitutes a gentleman's wardrobe, guaranteed far superior in style and workmanship, and in prices lower than any other house in the United States.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

THOSE OF OUR CITIZENS who purpose journeying northward cannot do better than secure quarters at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Montreal, Canada. The proprietor, Mr. H. Hogan, is a man of unlimited experience in this line. The house is beautifully located, richly furnished, and every way adapted for the purposes designed. The scenery in the neighborhood is almost too well known to need any praise at our hands, whilst the healthiness of the place is likewise proverbial.

JUST THE THING

FOR THE SEASHORE
are the
SKELETON
BANNOCKBURN SUITS,
made by
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

IT WILL RELIEVE THE BABY.—There is no mistake about it. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in all cases. It gives universal satisfaction.

A BRILLIANT DISCOVERY.—"Mercy is," says Shakespeare, "like the gentle dew from heaven." PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is as clear and transparent. Grey hair can be graduated to any natural shade with this fluid. Of all the toilet triumphs of chemistry, this is the most important. No sediment. Sold by all druggists.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. alance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

SUMMER SUITS

From $5 upward,

AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,

NO END OF LINEN GOODS,

Coats, Pants, and Vests,

AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

COOL, COMELY, AND COMFORTABLE CLOTHES.

Pants	$1 to $7
Vests	$1 to $4
Coats	$2 to $8
Suits	$4 to $19

AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

SUNDAY SUITS FOR SUMMER,

Very Cool, Very Cheap, Very Beautiful,

AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

MARRIED.

CURREY—CLOUD.—On the 15th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. R. Miller, Pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, Mr. WILLIAM B. CURREY and Miss ANNA M., only daughter of Jesse Cloud, all of this city.

HAVEN—MASON.—On Wednesday, the 15th of June, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. G. Emlin Hare, JOHN HAVEN, of Fort Washington, New York, to LYDIA, only daughter of Dr. John K. Mason.

DIED.

DODSON.—On the 14th instant, ROBERT B. DODSON, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 511 S. Fifteenth street, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

DOWLING.—On the 14th instant, MARY A., wife of William Dowling, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 617 Barrows street, South, above Third, on Monday morning, June 20th, at 8 o'clock.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Sellers
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC. 5 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

WANTS.

A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED double-entry Book-keeper and Accountant desires a situation, temporary or permanent, at a low salary. Can give excellent references. Will take charge of sets of books or act in any business capacity. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box 1870, Philadelphia P. O. 6 10 12t

SUMMER RESORTS.

[For additional Cards see the Inside Pages.]

CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY.
CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.

NATIONAL HALL, formerly kept by Aaron Garretson, will be opened under new auspices, June 20, under the supervision of W. B. MILLER (formerly proprietor of Congress Hall), and superintended by WILLIAM WHITNEY.

The house commands a fine view of the ocean, and will be kept as a

First Class Family Boarding-House.

The table will be supplied with all the *Substantials* and *Delicacies of the Season*, without the *Entrees*.

Stage free to convey guests to and from the depot and bathing grounds. NO BAR.

Patronage respectfully solicited, and no pains or pense will be spared to make the NATIONAL a desirable home for those who wish Comfort, Sea Air, and Sea Bathing, without the expenses of a fashionable hotel.

TERMS—$15 PER WEEK OR $2 PER DAY.

Liberal arrangements made to large families remaining from four to six weeks. For Rooms, address

WILLIAM WHITNEY,
6 16 10t NATIONAL HALL, Cape May, N. J.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., WILL BE OPENED
On THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Plans of rooms may be seen and arrangements made for families or individuals by calling at the Girard House, Philadelphia.

It is intended that
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE
shall sustain its
HIGH CHARACTER
for quietness and good order, and continue to be so conducted as to retain its large
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PATRONAGE.

For good bathing, easy access to beach for children, central location, and yet for retirement, we claim advantages for
THE COLUMBIA
superior to those possessed by any other hotel upon the island. GEORGE J. BOLTON,
[6 16 tf] Proprietor.
Also, proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guests Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.

Terms, $3 50 per day and $21 per week for June and September. $4 per day and $25 per week for July and August. Coach from depot free. No Bar.

5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

MIRABELLA'S NEW HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J. C. MIRABELLA, of Philadelphia, has opened HIS NEW HOTEL, on JACKSON Street, within a few steps of the ocean. The sleeping apartments are light and airy and beautifully furnished. Board per day, $2; per week, $18. Private dinner and supper parties will receive the particular attention of the proprietor. 6 16 1m

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.

Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,
6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House will be open for the reception of guests on July 1. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] A. P. COOK, Proprietor.

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

FINANCIAL.

A BALANCE REMAINING
OF
First Morgage Seven Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad of Virginia,

Are offered at a rate that makes them the best paying investment on the market.

Bonds in $1000s and $500s.

Descriptive Pamphlets and Maps furnished.

SAMUEL WORK,
BANKER,
No. 25 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 13 5t PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—No. 283 S. FOURTH Street, above Spruce, a superior DWELLING-HOUSE, 22 feet front, every modern convenience, in complete order; early possession; convenient to Post Office and to Exchange and Insurance Companies.
D. T. PRATT,
5 30 20t No. 108 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 108 S. THIRD Street, Office Evening Telegraph.
6 15

BLANK BOOKS, ETC.

NEW FIRMS FOR JULY, 1870.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS IN TIME FOR
BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONERY, and
PRINTING

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY always on hand.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
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AND
No. 55 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
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FIFTEEN HUNDRED SOLD AND THE DEMAND INCREASING.

Fifteen hundred sold and the demand increasing. Fifteen hundred sold and the demand increasing.

THE GREAT
KING WASHER.

Fifteen hundred sold within four months.
THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL WASHING MACHINE.
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J. H. COYLE & CO.,
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A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment.
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
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Free from U. S. Taxes.
Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.
A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000,
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,563·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the

Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
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DREXEL & CO.,
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American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

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FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 85 and Accrued Interest
Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

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Sterling & Wildman,
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Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON
AND
RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
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NO 2 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

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PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
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AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

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RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

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D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
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No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

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Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 6 11 1m

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Land Grant Coupon Bonds,
$1000 Each,

Interest April and October, for sale at $790 each. They pay SEVEN (7) PER CENT. interest, run for twenty (20) years, are secured by 12,000,000 acres of land, all lying within twenty (20) miles of the railroad.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY RECEIVE THEIR LAND GRANT BONDS FOR THEIR FACE AND ACCRUED INTEREST in payment of any of their lands.

Pamphlets giving full details of the land can be obtained by application to

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.

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SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc., etc. 265

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FOR SALE.
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4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

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Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FOR SALE
Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
ALSO,
Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,

Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
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2 5 PHILADELPHIA

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

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MOSLEM WOMEN.

There is a street in Constantinople devoted to the sale of perfumeries and articles of taste. I do not remember its name, but you enter it, after passing through a labyrinth of lanes and tortuous alleys, by an arcade, and emerge upon an avenue of open stalls, at the door of each of which sits a bearded Turk. It is there that are sold exquisite essences of jasmine and bergamot; minute flasks of attar of roses in cases of embroidered velvet; rose-water; endless varieties of cosmetics; little bags of musk; Persian mirrors; carved hair-brushes; painted combs; and, in short, the whole arsenal of female coquetry. In the rear, up two or three flights of stairs, are stored in chests and drawers articles of greater value—perfume-censers of gold, inlaid stands, curious silver salvers, bells of *narghiles* is Khorassan steel, and innumerable knicknackeries of Oriental fantasy.

Ordinarily the women one meets in the streets of Constantinople are repulsive from their untidy dresses, and, if the *yasmac* of any one of them happens to fall, hideously ugly. But here were gathered the young wives of the harems. They had no end of money to spend. Credit for any amount purchased was readily given. The name of the husband opened all the treasures of the bazaar to the wives of the wealthy. Many had the reputation of being favorites to beys and bashaws, and were presumed to be beautiful. There were those who were accompanied by pretty children, dressed in rich jackets of red or green, and Mameluke trousers of cherry-colored silks. Negresses, clad in white or blue, followed their mistresses, cared for the babies, of whom there were many, and took charge of parcels to carry home. Ugly as the most expensive street-costume of the Turkish lady invariably is, the groups of women and children, eunuchs and negresses, pages and dressing-maids, dowdy old servants and spruce errand-runners—for no Moslem wife of quality ever undertakes the slightest labor—that gathered around the stalls or formed in the street in earnest talk, were exceedingly picturesque. The very concealment of the faces of the women became incentives to imagination.

A Turkish merchant makes no efforts to sell his goods. Leaning on his elbow, he responds carelessly to the thousand questions, heaped one upon another, put to him by his female customers, who forage among the goods, and turn everything on his counters upside down. Incessant chattering goes on—prices are asked, without waiting for answers—tapering fingers wander among the piles of beautiful wares, and eyes, flashing from behind heavy veils, tell of fancies pleased. Whispered pleasantries pass from one to another. Purchases are constantly being made amid incessant giggling. The children are indulged with presents, keepsakes pass among the ladies, the negresses tie together and place upon their heads the parcels they are to carry, payments are made, change of money is counted and mistakes are rectified, while the street is lively with incessant talking and merry laughter.

There are no female shopkeepers in Constantinople. Women are prohibited from selling goods. It is evident enough, however, that they avenge themselves in buying. Almost the only outside amusement in which respectable females — mothers, wives, and daughters of the wealthy—indulge with freedom and without scandal, is shopping. It is their one resource abroad. The contrast it affords to even the most luxurious home would be sufficient itself to give it zest. They breathe fresh air. They see their friends. They indulge their love of finery and jewels. They compare tastes with others of their rank. They hear gossip. They tell secrets. They enjoy scandal. And a chance for coquetry—when, no informer being near, the *yasmac* may be dropped on the instant—will perhaps occur. No wonder that shopping is relished by Turkish gentlewomen more even than by their Christian sisters of Paris or New York.

On every pleasant day, in all streets where are attractive shops, are to be seen throngs of dark-eyed women, groups of gay children, fat, dusky nurses, and weazened, beardless eunuch with the same exhibitions of chattering and laughter, good humor and frivolity. It is not the place in which to moralize upon the unhappy condition of Moslem wives. With that feminine perversity that can put adroitly the best upon the worst, they will not appear victims of degradation, such as modern civilization makes them to be. They may not compare favorably in sturdy character with the strong-minded women of the United States, but they are not fools. They are sometimes educated. They have womanly tastes. Their love and knowledge of flowers, gareening, colors, drawing, embroidery, and painting, surpass those of their must cultivated European sisters. They think. And they are not the slaves our Christian theories teach. The retort of a pacha's third wife, when an American lady expressed surprise that she should dress herself so beautifully when no gentlemen would see her besides her husband, has its point:—"Do you Christian ladies, then, dress for other men than your husbands?" In fact, the bazaars that offer Cashmere shawls and Broussa silks, amber bracelets and peacock-feather fans, inlaid mirrors and diamond brooches, are not favorable spots, nor do the light-hearted, laughter-loving customers that frequent them compose an audience for severe moralizing upon the wrongs of polygamy. While the old Osmanli sit in solemn, cross-legged composure, professing for the "dogs of Christians" a contempt as profound as that of their ancestors, wives change their views. They become tolerant. The Christian gentlewomen they meet, each teaches a lesson; and the fellow-feeling good-breeding gives draws the two together.

Even at home the ladies of the harem have much to attract them. They are won by jewels and shawls, scarfs, and all kinds of persuasive finery. As Georgian Christians, Mohammedanism loses its repulsive features to them in gorgeous mirrors, and the truths of Islam come persuasively to their young bosoms in the delicate folds of the Cashmere. The eyes of a devotee cannot be blind to diamonds and rubies, nor her ears deaf to eloquent pearls, torquoises, and aqua-marines. It is a strong faith, where religious belief is merely a name, that can resist the pleadings of dresses stiff with gold and bracelets, blazing with diamonds and sapphires. To dress with elegance and taste is the high ambition of a Moslem wife. There is nothing in Parisian fashion more attractive than the *ghowbaz* or white gold-tissue on the voluptuous figure of a fair-skinned Georgian, its front open, its ample sleeves descending to the knees, and its girdle, richly embroidered, confining the folds at the waist. Around the ankles are fastened bands of silver-gilt, and on the feet slippers of gold embroidery. A turban of white muslin upon the head, and a Persian shawl thrown round the waist, complete a morning toilet graceful in the extreme. It was the last year's style of morning dress, worn by a daughter of the Sultan, when visiting a pacha's sister.

The interior of the harem, and the habits of harem life, are no longer mysteries. At the door the lady-visitor is met by a eunuch. They pass through halls and anterooms, across a marble-floored court where a fountain plays, into a chamber whose walls are decorated with colored arabesque devices, the floor spread with Turkish carpets, and the centre occupied by scarlet velvet *takhts* or cushions. This is the waiting-room. Beyond is the parlor where the lady receives her guest. It is perfect in every appointment that Oriental luxury can supply. Reclining upon the velvet-embroidered *mumud*, the hostess seats her visitor by her side. Three girls with large black eyes and luxuriant raven hair approach, kneel, and present silver-gilt vases for ablution. Two others with censers perfume the apartment. Three more, with trays containing sherbet and gold embroidered napkins, followed still by three others carrying china-cups of coffee on salvers of gold inlaid with emeralds, enter, kneel, and present the refreshments. Truly, Moslem wives are not barbarians.

The lady from whose narrative we gain this knowledge was then conducted by her hostess to the private rooms. She describes them as magnificent. There were thirty bedchambers. The mattresses were covered with gorgeous silks. Upon the walls hung choice paintings. Wardrobes were filled with rich dresses. Drawers full of fine linen, toilet tables with needle-worked covers of snowy whiteness, dressing-cases filled with housewifery implements, jewel-boxes of ear-rings, necklaces, and brooches, and mirrors reaching from roof to floor, made every apartment a boudoir of elegance and taste.

From the dormitories to the terrace on the roof of the palace, where, shaded by awnings, they could see perhaps the finest panorama of water and land in the world, and thence to the gardens, occupying three-quarters of a square mile, intersected by rivulets, the walks marble-paved, and the banks fringed with grass and flowers, the lady was conducted to the drawing-room, where she was to presented to the mother, sisters, and wives of the pacha. There were more than twenty present. They were variously engaged in sewing, embroidering, lace-making, music, and games. The furniture of the room was in exquisite taste. Good-humor and the utmost civilities abounded. Four of the ladies present were the wives of the pacha—one a Koordistan lady, one a Georgian, and two Circassians. The husband entered the room—a man of commanding stature, with black, copious beard, and sumptuously dressed—as any gentleman would enter his parlor, and with as little ceremony on either side. In the midst of a brief conversation, carried on in French, the voice of the *mollah* was heard calling from the minaret to prayer, when all dropped devoutly on their knees. Whatever they may be engaged in, Turkish men and women always perform their religious duties when the set moment arrives. The merchant driving a bargain or lady dressing for evening, the judge delivering law from the bench, and the sultan himself receiving his court, break off at once, kneel, prostrate themselves, and pray at the hour appointed. Devotions ended, the American lady made adieus and departed, escorted by the same keys-bearing eunuch through the doors and stairway.

Cairo is nearer to us, by half the *time*, than it was when I first saw it, twenty years ago. The grand canal is making wonderful changes; but the harems remain, and will remain, the same. In the secluded suburbs of the half-Frank city, the traveller might pause to-day near dull, dark walls, over which plantain-branches wave and scents of flowers steal, and listen to the laughter of the odalisks within. A song by half-cultivated voices, clapping of hands, tinkling of bells, shouts of girls engaged in merry games, the brief hush at the time of prayer, and the renewed sounds of hilarity when the minutes given to religious forms are past—all tell of at least one successful communism in the world, a communism five thousand years old before Owen failed in realizing his socialistic theories at New Lanark, or Noyes succeeded in puzzling psychologists by his successes in Oneida. Eastern wives are not convinced of the hardship of their state. They are ignorant of the sweets of liberty that women enjoy in Europe and America; have never witnessed the felicity that crowns a fashionable life in Paris or New York; know nothing of the peace of mind that rewards a London "season" or a Washington winter; and have never dreamed of the disinterested affection of ball-room belles in a country where women are free. To be sure, there is at their disposal all that their lord can command of luxury and pleasantness; his wealth is hoarded only for their delight, and their children's good; he permits himself no ostentation or pleasure apart from them; the time is weary that absents him from home; and he never denies a reasonable request of wife or child. Criminals are led blindfold to execution, because to meet a woman and touch her garment is to secure pardon. But wives are guarded from temptation; they receive visits from none of the other sex, and they are ignorant of the world. What woman would submit to these?

Seriously, however, the Eastern woman seems as happy as her European or American sister. Plurality of wives is no more hideous to her than it was to the favorites of the patriarchs. She feels no more disparagement as second wife than she would as second daughter. Jealousy is aroused, not by attention to another wife, but absence from all. In a harem of a hundred occupants—mothers, children, and servants—there are rarely four wives—the limit restricted by the Koran—and oftentimes but three or two. There is perfect order; harmony prevails—at least such is the universal testimony of Franks and Asiatics. Intimate friendships are formed. No public opinion is braved; and, though the Mussulman has no blind confidence in the strength of woman's character, holding fast to Mohammed's aphorism, "If you set butter in the sun it will surely melt," and regards it more honorable to have temptation averted than resisted, his wives do not complain. Indeed, it is said that they suspect a lack of their lord's affections when he does not keep them closely watched.

In the markets of both Turkey and Egypt there are three classes of women to be purchased — negresses, Abyssinians, and Georgians. The two former can be easily seen. They are not strictly guarded. You find them grinding millet, kneading dough, chatting in the sunshine, sleeping in the shade. Their figures may have symmetry; but to an American they are wofully unattractive. Their price varies from one hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars each.

The bazaars containing Georgian and Circassian women are more difficult of access. They are on sale for the wealthy only. Strangers not known, or unlikely to be purchasers, are not permitted, as a rule, to see them. The most beautiful will command the price of twenty-five hundred dollars. Of course, they are carefully tended. My friend, who obtained entrance, in company with a principal officer of the sultan, to their apartments, spoke of them as exceedingly handsome. They reclined upon carpets and pillows, and were richly though lightly clothed. Some were smoking, some chatting merrily together, some sitting in a dreamy languor. All their attitudes were graceful. In complexion they were exquisitely fair. There was no appearance of discontent. They knew their lot, and did not repine at it. Like maidens as fair—if it be not ungallant to say it—in freer lands, each seemed desirous that her charms should be valued to a degree that would make her first favorite in her future home.

While there can be nothing more awkward in movements than a Moslem woman abroad, nothing can be more graceful at home. The former slouches through the unpaved lanes, her dress draggling, her figure shapeless, her feet hideous, and her face covered by the thick *yasmac*—an object, unless when leaning upon a bazaar-counter or resting on the seats near the fountains, as little attractive as woman can be made to be. The latter, as lady of the harem, couched gracefully on Persian carpets strewed with cushions, is a picture to make the eyes brighten and pulses throb. The fair complexion, large, liquid eyes, long-fringed lashes, and low brow, set off by a gold-embroidered turban—most becoming of head-gear—from under which braids of black hair fall on either side, and a cataract of tresses behind; the rounded shoulders, full bust, large arms, long, tapering fingers with henna-dyed nails, uncorseted figure, and developed limbs; and the dress, composed of the pink under-tunic, covered by the long silk robe open at the bosom, and buttoned thence downward to the delicately-slippered feet that peep daintily from full trousers, a Cashmere shawl wrapped loosely around the loins rather than waist as a girdle, and a large silk robe with loose silk sleeves surmounting all—make of the Moslem wife, as, reclining upon silken cushions, she receives husband or friends, and does the honors of her home, a being too voluptuous, perhaps, for refined American taste, but who answers in every way to the idea of womanly beauty that obtains universally in the East.—*Appleton's Journal.*

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SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

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Will open for the reception of Guests on SATURDAY June 25, with a

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.

Terms, $20 per week.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.

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26 thstulm 6 24 dim 7 26 thstulm

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the season on the 22d June. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular, A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, will open for the reception of guests on the 25th of June.

Terms, $15 and $16 per week.

6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.)

The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.

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CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, will open for the season on the 18th of June. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.

Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.

Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.

6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINCKLE, Proprietor.

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Open from June 1 to October 1.

6-12m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, will open for the season June 18. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.

G. W. HINCKLE & CO., 6 11 1m Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.

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6 11 1m H BLOOD, Proprietor.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character. JOHN METZ,

6 11 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE).

Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.

6 11 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,

6 11 2m Proprietress.

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It will open for the season on the 15th instant.

6 11 stuth2m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House, IS NOW OPEN.

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6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

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6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, will open on the 15th June. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the Island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the reception of visitors.

6 11 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

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6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

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LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY.

Having purchased the METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., I beg leave to inform the public that I have made sundry additions and alterations in the establishment for the comfort, convenience and accommodation of guests. To secure their comfort and to promote their pleasure will be my only aim, and it is my determination to offer all the inducements that can be promised at any other Watering Place in the United States.

The patronage bestowed on this establishment in former years I respectfully solicit during the coming season. P. W. VAN OSTEN, Proprietor.

Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1, is engaged for the season. 6 8 12t

BENTZ HOUSE,

Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,

CARLISLE, PENNA.

The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.

Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.

6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT BISHOPTHORPE, BETHLEHEM, PA.—First-class in every respect. Rooms large and airy. Grounds extensive and shady. Pure, *soft* spring water introduced into the house for drinking and bathing. The house is twenty minutes' walk from the depot. Fine plank walk to the church and to the depot. Five trains daily to Philadelphia, and eight trains daily to New York. Persons fond of fishing can have several hours' fine sport by taking the early morning trains up, and fishing in the mountain streams that empty into the Lehigh river. House will be ready to receive boarders on and after June 27. For terms and further particulars apply to MRS. ANABLE,

6 8 2w Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Pa.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.

Board per day, $3 50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17 50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17 50; August, $21.

Open from June 1 to October 20. Address

6 6 2m H. J. BOCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO, WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS, Madison county, N. Y.

First-class Hotel, with every requisite.

Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN

THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,

No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application

DIRECTORS.

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WATCHES,

No. 608 CHESNUT Street.

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CLOCKS.

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MEDICAL.

NO CURE, NO PAY! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at FARNALL & CO'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 602 ARCH Street. 5 20 3rp

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ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years. Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,

9 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHOICEST FINE SOUCHONG, OR

English Breakfast Tea,

IN SMALL BOXES, FOR FAMILY USE.

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,

5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the

Finest Groceries to Select From,

And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

3 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

CURING, PACKING, AND SMOKING ESTABLISHMENT JOHN BOWER & CO. CURERS OF SUPERIOR

SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

BEEF, and TONGUES, and dealers in Provisions generally. S. W. corner TWENTY-FOURTH and BROWN Streets. 5 24 2mthstu

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc. Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ALPINE SAUCE—PREPARED BY AN OLD caterer, pure, wholesome, appetizing; pronounced by good judges the best table sauce in the market. SELSER & BRO., No. 30 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia. 5 28 1m

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,

5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail balusters and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 12 3 PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

FOR SALE.—THE STEAMSHIP VIRGIN AT public auction at Washington Navy Yard, WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock M. Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, the 13th July next, at 12 M., the staunch and fast iron side-wheel steamship Virgin, built on the Clyde, 1864.

Length, 220 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 12 feet; carries about four hundred (400) tons, measurement goods; has two oscillating engines, 48x60, in good order; revolving buckets on wheels, and two tubular boilers, built of ⅜ iron, in fair order. The boilers were subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 45 lbs. previous to the vessel leaving New York for Washington, last January, and found to be strong and tight. Draft of water, loaded, 8 feet. The anchors, chains, boats, and all material on board will be sold with the vessel. Terms—one-fourth cash on day of sale, and remainder on removal of vessel from the navy yard.

The vess

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON THE STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGY—ITS NEGLECT BY MEDICAL STUDENTS—THE ELEMENTS OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE TO BE TAUGHT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

From the London Daily News.

Professor Huxley distributed the prizes yesterday at the University College to the medical students. The reports of the professors having been duly read, he delivered an address to the audience. Success, he said, upon an occasion of this kind, valuable as it was, in reality was but putting the foot upon one round of the ladder which led upwards, and that was never intended to be rested upon longer than was necessary to assist in moving to the next rung. He did not forget the vanquished, however, and he hoped, though borne bleeding from the field, they had been cured by the ministrations of some fair maiden—(laughter)—and in these days when every fair maiden was to be a fully qualified practitioner—(Hisses, cheers, and loud hisses, which drowned the remainder of the sentence). The quarter of a century which had elapsed since he occupied a position similar to theirs took him back to a time when he himself was exceedingly well beaten in anatomy and physiology by a member of University College, and he accepted the defeat with the comfortable assurance that he had thoroughly earned it. (Laughter.) After all, it did not matter how many troubles a man had in his career, so long as they did not make him dirty. (Cheers.) Persons who had to wash and be clean after every such experience must of necessity lose much time and opportunity. Patience and tenacity of purpose were more than worth twice their weight of cleverness. Speaking of medical education, he said he had for twelve or thirteen years been an examiner in the University of London. Although the men who came up there were the pick of the London schools, he had found them all laboring under certain disadvantages owing to the defective system of education now pursued. What had struck him during his long experience of the best instructed of the medical schools was the singular unreality of their knowledge of physiology. He did not complain of the quantity, for there was, if anything, too much of it, but he did quarrel with the quality. He had invariably found that the men who came up for examination did not know their physiology as they did their anatomy. While anatomy was properly taught as a science, physiology was taught as if it were a mere matter of books and hearsay. This was not a desirable state of things, and his earnest conviction on the point had led him to the somewhat bold course of publicly stating his opinions. (Cheers.) The saying that every question in the world was a question of finance only was, to a great extent, true with regard to medical education. The number of schools in London rendered it almost impossible that competent men could confine themselves to the teaching of the theoretical branches of the profession. Anatomy, which lay in the direction of practice, might be thoroughly taught, but this was not so with physiology. From the very nature of the case the occupant of the physiological chair remained there until he had achieved professional success, and then he left it; he was clothed, but physiology was bare. (Cheers.) The remedy he suggested was the centralization of the teaching of the theoretical branches of the profession in not more than three central institutions, where able professors could be maintained. He would cut down these theoretical branches to a considerable extent, and would have the elements of physical science taught in the primary schools—physics, chemistry, botany, and the like. (Hear, hear.) Comparative anatomy ought to be absolutely abolished, although it would involve the putting back of such branches as zoology and botany to the students' early education in ordinary schools. He would also abolish Materia Medica. (Cheers.) He could not understand why gentlemen who had to practise medicine should be obliged to learn all about drugs, and where they came from; they might just as well be required to know all about cutlery because they used knives. (Laughter and cheers.) If his views were adopted, there would be left for the four years' study the following nine subjects:—Physics applied to physiology, chemistry applied to physiology, physiology, anatomy, surgery, medicine, obstetrics, hygiene, and medical jurisprudence, which would be quite enough for the man's pursuit—(cheers)—and this course would not oblige a medical student to occupy his time with what would not be absolutely useful in his future life. (Cheers.)

AN IOWA WONDER.

A CAVE NEW, WONDERFUL, AND ENDLESS SO FAR AS EXPLORED.

A wonderful discovery has just been made about six miles west of Dubuque, Iowa, which consists of a cave of immense dimensions and magnificent gorgeousness and beauty. While mining for lead ore, a Mr. Rice made a discovery in opening a narrow passage which he followed about seven hundred feet, leading into a large room, connected by a narrow passage with many others, which he followed a distance of about one thousand feet, where the cave seemed to terminate. He afterward sunk a shaft thirty feet deep, intersecting the cave near its termination, and he and his party of five descended and entered another narrow passage of about one hundred feet, where it expands into a large hall of one hundred feet long, forty or fifty feet wide, and from ten to fifteen feet high, and ornamented with stalactites of great beauty, the roof, like a miniature sky, studded and spangled with orbs of most brilliant lustre, and presenting a crystalline surface of exquisite fineness and lustre which flashes by the light of the torches with great brilliancy.

From this room the cave branches in two directions at an angle of about forty degrees, which, on being traversed for about half a mile, the explorers found several other chambers of even greater dimensions and greatly exceeding the first in beauty and interest, the entire sides and roofs being covered with snow-white stalactites and frost-like encrustations of carbonate of lime and gypsum. In many parts of the cave might also be seen arayonite, and at distances varying from ten to fifteen feet are deep recesses in the walls so large and high in some cases as to enable them to walk about in them. On the floors of these recesses many stalagmites had formed, one resembling a huge polar bear, and other formations resembling clusters of grapes, etc. In another place a hand was distinctly traced. The water in the cave is so clear that in places where it is ten inches deep it does not appear to be more than two. The party remained in the cave about six hours and travelled in it about two miles.

—Some white gentlemen who took seats in the colored men's car on a Georgia railroad, the other day, were invited to another car by the conductor, as the two colored passengers objected to white gentlemen sitting and smoking in their car.

WISHART'S COLUMN

A Change without Alteration.

Most of the cities of our Union have pet names—titles of endearment which are almost as well known as their proper titles. Thus we have the Garden City, the Hub, the Crescent and the Twin. One among our larger capitals has a name which is merely a translation of its own into a more familiar and better understood language. We mean Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love. It is a city of which an American may well be proud, for here the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the heart of every patriot swells with a nobler emotion as he looks upon the bell which pealed forth with joy at a nation's deliverance. The philanthropist feels his heart throb with pleasure as he views the noble institutions which a magnificent charity has erected in that favored spot to relieve the distress of humanity. The friend of science rejoices to see the city of the great American printer and philosopher abounding in institutes for science and nurseries of art. Medical students resort to Philadelphia for their professional training. The young man intending to adopt the Bar as his occupation seeks her classic groves. The architect finds in her streets and squares, her solemn temples and gorgeous palaces, fit examples for his study and imitation. The merchant from other cities looks with wonder upon the commercial facilities of Philadelphia, her double port, her mineral treasures poured into her lap from the exhaustless resources of the Commonwealth and the manufacturing energies which put the wheels of industry in motion and send the products of her artisans and the result of the energies of her capitalists to the farthest regions of the West and all points of the compass. From Philadelphia as from a modern Bethesda a healing pool for the diseases of humanity flow out the grand remedies which have stood the test of time, and are known and valued wherever mankind is liable to the ills of flesh or the accidents of climate. Why it is we know not, but probably from her magnificent central position of our country, those members of the healing art who furnish the whole world with remedies for every complaint seem to have made their headquarters in the City of Brotherly Love.

We could enumerate, had we space and time, a large number of houses engaged in this noble work. Second to none, take, for instance, those well-known medicines, the Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills. The results of long experience and the subject of many papers before the Philosophical Society of Great Britain, it was left to America to see their virtues fully tested, and to Philadelphia to become the great centre from which they traversed half the world. Originally introduced by L. Q. C. WISHART, they rapidly became popular and brought fame and fortune to their proprietor, who some twelve months ago died, full of years and honors, respected and regretted by all who knew him. These medicines for that peculiarly American complaint—chronic indigestion or dyspepsia—together with his fortune, fell into good hands, and the worthy sons carry on their manufacture and distribution. HENRY R. WISHART, the principal manager, is recognized by the profession as a promising man, though scarcely thirty years old, possessed of the energy which is requisite in his calling, and which is so peculiarly characteristic of the Philadelphians. He, well knowing that they have something the world wants and the people will have, is extending the fame and knowledge of his father's bequest through the length and breadth of the land by an extensive system of newspaper advertising; and the village must be remote, the drug store extremely rare, which is not supplied with a stock of the Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills, two preparations which, at the present day, stand foremost in the ranks of patent medicines, and which are the sheet-anchor of health when once that kitchen of the body, the human stomach, gives way under the distressing symptoms of confirmed indigestion. Young and enterprising, a future lies before the WISHARTS of which any man might be proud, and which they will, we predict, grasp and use with prudence and success. A trade immense to contemplate lies in the articles and the men.—*Davenport Democrat.*

DR. WISHART'S

PINE TREE

TAR CORDIAL.

Nature's Great Remedy.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, etc. etc.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and other Pulmonary affections, equal to Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial? We answer—

First. It cures—not by stopping coughs, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

Second. Most throat and lung remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

Third. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to set and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of certificates from men and women of unquestionable character, who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A physician in attendance, who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tordial, $1·50 per bottle; $11 per dozen. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address

L. Q. C. WISHART,

No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,

16 swtuml PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation	12·30 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8·20 A. M. and 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2 30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8 25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9 20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8 30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¼ and 5¼ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6¼ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 4, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9 20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9¼, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1¼, 6¾, and 9¼ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¼ A. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6¼ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

6 29 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 Gen'l Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·25 A. M. and 8·40 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·15 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 4·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3 45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6 25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7·10 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6·25 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11 30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11 30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 12 M. (noon), 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

June 16, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, ant 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9 00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY POLITICS.

Additional Nominations.

On an inside page will be found the nominations made by the different Republican Ward Conventions. Below we present some additional nominations:—

First Ward Nominations.

The First Ward Convention made the following nominations:—

Select Council—William K. Park.

Common Council—Heber C. Robinson.

But one ballot was taken, each of the above receiving 16 out of the 20 votes cast.

A Dead-Lock in the Twenty-first Ward.

The Twenty-first Ward Convention met in Manayunk last evening, and nominated Captain Charles Thompson Jones, the present incumbent, for Select Council without opposition; but after fourteen ballots for a candidate for Common Council, the convention was compelled to adjourn until next Monday evening, on account of a dead-lock between the friends of Mr. Bowker, the present member, and Mr. McIlhaney, both gentlemen standing ten each. Mr. McIlhaney served as a soldier throughout the war, and is an industrious young man. Mr. Bowker, besides being a member of Council, is also an Assistant United States Assessor.

Twenty-sixth Ward Nominations.

In this ward there was a split in the convention, two tickets being nominated, one of them as follows:—

Select Council—William J. Pollock.

Common Council—Captain W. Thornton and Robert Briggs.

School Directors—Francis Gwynn, Sr., J. R. Huhn, and John Kepler.

The other ticket nominated is as follows:—

Select Council—James Evans.

Common Council—John McConnell and William Bradley.

School Directors—D. Taylor, J. R. Huhn, and J. Reed.

Twenty-eighth Ward Nominations.

The Twenty-eighth ward convention nominated W. J. P. White for Common Council.

Serenade to Benjamin Huckel, Esq.

Last evening a serenade was tendered by the Hannibal Band to Benjamin Huckel, Esq., at his residence on Seventh street, below Spruce. Speeches were made by Mr. J. E. Harkins and others, congratulating Mr. Huckel upon his nomination as the Republican candidate for Congress in the First district, to which Mr. Huckel neatly responded, after which the gentlemen present partook of the hospitalities of their host.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—Coroner Taylor held an investigation in the case of Policeman Dennis Sullivan, of the Seventh district, who died on Tuesday morning of injuries alleged to have been inflicted during a row on Sunday evening at Water and Callowhill streets, at noon to-day.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh sworn—I made a *post mortem* examination on Tuesday on the body of Dennis Sullivan, in Avenue C, New Market street, above Vine; there were severe bruises on the upper part of the forehead, on both temples, behind the left ear, across the nose, and on the back part of the head, all nearly equal in extent and severity with the exception of the one on the forehead, which was rather larger; there was an abrasion one and a half inches long and one-eighth inch in width in the middle of the bruise on the forehead and another parallel and near it of the same character, but less severe; there were small abrasions on the nose and inner end of the right eyebrow, and also a small round bruise on the left arm; there were no other bruises on any part of the body; the skull was not fractured; the blood vessels of the brain and the membrane were greatly congested, and there was great effusion of water beneath the arachnoid membrane and within the sensorium and ventricles; death was from congestion of and watery effusion upon the brain, a result of violence.

Dr. J. C. Cooper sworn—I was called to attend the deceased on Sunday evening before dark; I found him in concition usual in cases of violent shocks to the brain; he was vomiting; his pulse was very slow and small; his skin was cold and a clammy perspiration; he was pale; I heard him speak of having been hurt by parties; he remained sensible until I left him on Monday evening.

Lydia Stuart testified that on Sunday afternoon she saw Mahoney run out of the alley on Vine street, near New Market, running after Sullivan, and Clacket following after him; Clacket threw Sullivan down on the back of his head and then ran towards Front street; did not see either Mahoney or Duffy strike the policeman.

Sergeant James Gilchrist sworn—On Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, I met Sullivan with his face bleeding; he said he was nearly killed, and I asked by whom; he said he knew some of those who did it; I took a squad of men, and found Mahoney in the house at Callowhill and Water street, in the loft; about 4 o'clock another fight took place, and one of the officers brought in Clacket; Sullivan had already mentioned his name; Clacket has acknowledged to me that he was in the fight; Mahoney and Clacket have also admitted that they did think they had beaten him enough to kill him.

Lewis J. Chester sworn—I saw the occurrence on the street; between 2 and 3 o'clock I saw a crowd on Vine street, below Second; I saw Sullivan come up the street and go up the alley; after a while Mahoney came out at first and Sullivan followed him; Mahoney knocked him down, and after Sullivan had got below New Market street saw Clacket knock him down; did not see Duffy do anything.

Mrs. Mary Jane Hafner testified she lived No. 140 Vine street; Mahoney jumped into my yard and wanted to break my door; he and Clacket got to fighting in my yard.

John Francis Daley testified to seeing Mahony and Clocket both striking policeman Sullivan.

Cornelius Canney testified to witnessing Clacket knock Sullivan down at New Market and Vine streets; did not see Duffy about at that time.

David N. Harrar corroborated the last witness, and in addition saw Clacket kick Sullivan.

John Sweeny saw Mahony and Clacket strike the policeman.

Herman Steinhart had a conversation with deceased on Monday night late; he said, "I will never wear the s— again; Clacket gave me my death-blow."

Mary Sullivan, wife of deceased, had a conversation with her husband about the fight; he mentioned that Clacket and his comrade had killed him; her husband was a perfectly healthy man prior to receiving that blow.

The jury then returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

James Mahoney and James Clacket were committed for trial, and James Duffy was discharged.

SWATARA FALLS COAL COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Swatara Falls Coal Company, was held at the office of the company, at 12 o'clock to-day, to act upon the report of the committee appointed for investigation, and to confer with C. T. Yerkes, Jr.

The meeting was called to order by Henry Bumm, Esq. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted.

The committee then reported that they had called on Mr. Yerkes, but had been unable to reach any definite conclusion; however, as Mr. Yerkes was present, he could speak for himself.

Mr. Yerkes stated that all he desired was the ratification of the award of $136,000 made to him by the arbitrators appointed to investigate his claims.

Mr. Whitney desired to know the names of the officers and directors of the company.

The Secretary complied with the request.

Mr. Whitney then moved that the officers be requested to resign.

Mr. Tyndale seconded this.

A long discussion then ensued, which resulted in the ratification of the award and the nomination of Mr. Tyndale and Mr. Meehan for directors. Adjourned.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH ON FIRE.—At twilight last evening smoke was seen issuing from the base of the large gilt cross on the steeple of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church on Christian street, below Tenth. The alarm was given that the church was on fire, and in a few minutes an excited multitude of men, women, and children were in the streets. Upon looking up a thin curl of smoke was seen rising from the steeple. A local alarm was given and several fire companies went to the spot, but their services were not needed. Men went up in the steeple and discovered a small smouldering fire, which was extinguished by a bucket of water. How the fire got there is a mystery. Had it smouldered for an hour later the magnificent structure would probably have been destroyed, perhaps involving a loss of life, as service was to have been held in the church in about half an hour. The church was entirely destroyed by fire near the close of 1861.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE THOROUGHFARE OF BROAD STREET.—A meeting of those in favor of the improvement of the thoroughfare of Broad street will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the southwest corner of Broad and Chesnut streets, second story. The improvement of Broad street is a measure that addresses itself to the honest pride of Philadelphians generally, for it is, even now, a splendid avenue, and could be made the most magnificent boulevard in the world. Improved to the condition its advantages warrant, it would greatly enhance the attractiveness of our city and, at the same time, furnish an avenue the reputation of which would soon become world-wide. We trust the meeting this afternoon, to which all our citizens are cordially invited, will be well attended, and result in definite measures looking to the full furtherance of the object for which it is called.

THE LATE DROWNING—THE SEARCH FOR THE BODIES UNSUCCESSFUL.—The Schuylkill Harbor Police force commenced grappling for the bodies of the victims of the late drowing casualty at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and continued thereat until midnight, but were unsuccessful. During the day the Delaware Harbor force, by order of Chief Mulholland, assisted. Lieutenant Jacoby states that no exertion will be spared to succeed, but that he has to contend with great obstacles. The bed of the river at this particular point is formed of broken gray stone, and the result is that in grappling the police have lost almost all their apparatus. The supposition is that the bodies will float to the surface to-day. Yesterday a waterfall said to belong to Miss Cade was found in the forebay at Fairmount.

THE FIRST.—Garrett Brown, colored, was yesterday overcome by the sun's heat at Seventeenth and Spruce streets. He was taken to his home near by.

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.—John Dumbell has been nominated by the Republicans of the Thirteenth district for Representative.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon an attempt was made to rob the residence of Wm. H. Richardson, No. 724 Green street, the family being absent from the city at the time. Lieutenant Steinauer's force succeeded in arresting the would-be thieves, and on them were found a silver pencil, a gold pen two gold breastpins, and a lot of silver spoons marked J. P. R., B.C.W., E. H.W., A. M., T. C. K., M. R. B., W. A. D., Jr., from M. G. D., W. C. D. The prisoners, who gave their names as George Rodgers, Henry Penn, and John McLaughlin, will have a hearing at the Central to-day.

THE CENTENARY ANNIVERSARY—THE ARRIVAL OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.—This morning John L. Shoemaker, chairman of the joint special committee of Councils, accompanied by a sub-committee, left for Washington where they leave this afternoon in company with the Congressional Committee on the centenary anniversary, arriving here just before midnight. The distinguished guests will be conveyed to the Continental Hotel. To-morrow they will visit various places of public interest, including Fairmount Park, and Saturday will be devoted to an excursion on the Delaware.

POCKET-BOOKS.—Charles A. Kraft keeps a boarding-house at No. 520 South Front street, and a pocket-book manufactory also. In addition to this he has a store up town. A few days ago an individual named Charles Moore obtained board with Mr. Kraft. Yesterday, whilst Mr. Kraft was at his store, Moore called on Mrs. Kraft and told her that he had been sent by her husband after a lot of morocco pocket-books. The lady handed him the goods, and he left. The police are now after him.

GAS EXPLOSION.—About 11 o'clock last night two of the workmen employed in the steam mill, No. 2136 Market street discovered a strong odor of gas, and proceeded to investigate the cause. One of them named Mendenhoin, lighting a lamp, proceeded to the cellar, accompanied by the other, when on nearing the leaky pipe an explosion occurred, by which both men were slightly burned. The place was but little damaged.

S. P. C. A.—William Deitman, the driver of an ice cart, was arrested at Third and Brown streets yesterday afternoon for running his wagon over the foot of a mule, tearing a portion of the animal's hoof off. Alderman Toland held William in $500 bail to answer.

"SCOTTY."—Officer O'Grady has arrested William Frazier, alias "Scotty," on the charge of having attempted to cut the throat of ex-Policeman Little in a tavern at Front and South streets on the 31st of March last.

SHOES.—Franklin Brown, alias Theodore Hoover, has been held to bail by Alderman Collins to answer for the larceny of $20 worth of shoes from one Pat. Mooney.

CUBA IN THE HOUSE.

Indignation of Members at General Butler's Course.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* writes:—

The Cuban question monopolized a lion's share of the attention of Congress again to-day, and the public of Washington filled the galleries to hear the speeches and witness the closing proceedings, upon which it may be said that the fate of the "ever faithful" depends. General Jordan, late commander-in-chief of the Cuban forces, and Senor Ruiz, together with a host of Cubans, male and female, occupied front seats and listened to the debate with the keenest interest. The first three hours and a half of the session were taken up in disposing of Garfield's Banking and Currency bill, and then, at half-past two P. M., the Speaker awarded the floor to Fernando Wood, of your city, who made a strong and telling speech in favor of the majority report. Mr. Wood made one very strong point, namely, that General Butler exceeded his authority when he engaged in the Cuban lobby investigation, having been charged by the House only to report how and through whose fault the testimony in the gold conspiracy case got prematurely into print. Mr. Wood connected this singular prying disposition of Butler with the recent publication of the bond lobby story and the unexpected message from the President, three remarkable occurrences, which, he hinted, pointed to a plot to strangle the attempt to do something in Congress in favor of Cuba. Ben. Butler very guardedly denied that his committee had given out the bond story, but when Banks asked him if he had not gone about the House exhibiting bonds of the republic of Cuba, he acknowledged the corn. General Butler has excited great indignation against himself by his course on the floor of the House yesterday, when he went about exhibiting bonds said to have been some of those captured by General Butler in the course of his investigation of the lobby, and which he hawked about, repeating the canard about the plot to bribe Congress. His operations were so transparent that every honorable member was disgusted, and some expressed themselves in language more pungent than parliamentary. Mr. Wood's speech was listened to with the utmost attention to-day, and was followed by one on the other side by Mr. Willard, of Vermont, a man of hard facts and no sympathies.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Fundamental Principle.

Nisi Prius—Judge Sharswood.

This morning Judge Sharswood decided the case of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank vs. W. D. Crane, who was before the Court upon a warrant of arrest. He produced the record of the Supreme Court of New York, showing that he had been arrested there by the same plaintiffs, upon the same cause of action, and was under bonds now to answer there. The Judge decided that a man could not be arrested and held to bail in two different States for the one cause of action at the same time, and therefore he discharged the defendant.

Charge of Embezzlement.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Peter Herhany was put on trial this morning on the charge of embezzlement. It was alleged that he was employed as travelling agent for a wholesale liquor house in this city, and in that capacity made sales and collections, and in the course of his employment he kept and appropriated to his own use much of the money so collected. On trial.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street.
Card Engraver and Stationer

REFRIGERATORS.
GRAND TEST EXHIBITION
FOR TWO WEEKS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,
AT
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'
GREAT CENTRAL HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
No. 915 MARKET Street.
In order to substantiate the assertions we have made regarding the wonderful power of
"THE DAVIS"
REFRIGERATOR,
And to convince our customers and the public generally that it will do all that is claimed, we propose to give a
GRAND TEST EXHIBITION,
Commencing as per above date. Several hundred pounds of ice will be made every day. Solid frozen fish can be seen at all times. The temperature far below freezing point. Beef, veal, lamb, poultry, berries and vegetables will be placed in the Refrigerator on the first day of the exhibition, and the same kept in a perfect state of preservation during the full time (TWO WEEKS). Come one, come all, and see this wonderful invention.
EVERY ONE INVITED.
Full explanations will cheerfully be given to all visitors. Remember the place,
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS',
No. 915 MARKET Street.
J. S. WORMAN & Co.,
4 7 4msp Proprietors and Manufacturers.

GAS FIXTURES.
821 CHERRY STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no Store or Salesroom on Chesnut street.
6 11 1msp CORNELIUS & SONS.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Case of Admiral Poor.

No Disrespect to the Veteran

Who the Hon. Mr. Akerman Is.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Crisis in the Cabinet.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The special Cabinet session yesterday is reported to have been extremely stormy, and a general break up is imminent.

The Cuban Resolutions.

Soon after the reading of the journal to-day the House resumed the consideration of the Cuban question, and proceeded to vote first on Mr. Logan's amendment, declaring that the President should give the same rights to Cubans as to Spaniards. This was defeated—yeas 79, nays 101.

Bingham's Substitute Adopted.

Mr. Bingham's substitute for the committee's resolution was adopted. It simply provides that the President may use his influence to have the barbarities in Cuba stopped, and to do whatever else may seem to him proper in the premises.

The Captured Fenians.

General McMahon had an interview with the President to-day relative to the release of Fenians captured in the late Canadian raid. He was accompanied by Senator Fenton. The President indicated his willingness to deal leniently with the Fenians.

The Georgia Bill.

The Reconstruction Committee again met on the Georgia bill. There was a sharp time in committee between Butler and Farnsworth, but it was finally agreed to report the bill without the Bingham amendment, with the understanding that amendments may be offered in the House.

Appointed.

Benjamin F. Pierotte, of California, to be Consul at Bucharest.

The Porter Assault Case.

The evidence in the case of Representative Porter to-day shows the assault upon him by Pat. Wood to be entirely unjustified. The question now is, whether there was any interference with his privileges as a member of the House. The committee agreed to recommend that Woods be allowed to go to Richmond to testify in a murder case on Saturday, he to be considered meantime as in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The New Attorney-General.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Hon. Thomas J. Akerman, to-day nominated for Attorney-General, is now United States Attorney for the District of Georgia. He is a native of New Hampshire, about forty-seven years old; emigrated to Georgia twenty-five years ago; studied law with the late Judge Berrien; was originally a Whig, always a strong national man, opposed to secession, and was among the earlier members of the Republican party.

Army Orders.

Major Rodney Smith, paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and will be assigned to duty in the Department of Dakotah.

Admiral Poor.

The reason for relieving Admiral Poor, of the North Atlantic fleet is because of the law requiring that squadrons shall be commanded by officers not on the retired list. Admiral Poor was recently retired, and is consequently called home for other duties. Other commanders of squadrons mentioned in the recent orders of the Navy Department are affected in the same manner.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Mr. Corbitt, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the bill to facilitate the transportation of European, Asiatic, and Australian merchandise to the interior cities of the United States and across the Continent.

Mr. Corbett made a statement in correction of the newspaper report of amendments of the Committee on Commerce to the bill authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Australia. He stated that the amount of subsidy had been reduced from $500,000 to $300,000, and was to be on condition that the Australian colonies gave a similar amount.

Mr. Wilson called up a bill granting condemned cannon for a soldiers' monument in Poughkeepsie, New York.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the bill was made general to cover a large number of similar grants, by authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to any city or municipality condemned iron or cannon for soldiers' monuments, when not detrimental to the public service.

The bill as amended bill then passed.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to authorize the entrance of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad in the city of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Vickers presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of Baltimore, for an appropriation to deepen Patapsco river, and improve the channel of Chesapeake bay. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Patterson called up the House bill to establish a Department of Justice. Passed.

At 1 o'clock the Franking bill again came up as the regular order of business.

Mr. Sumner said he was opposed to the bill in its present grade and defective form.

Mr Tipton addressed the Senate in explanation of his views, claiming that the people were entitled to the privilege of communicating with their representatives free of cost, and that liberal allowances of postage stamps would not effect any saving to the Government.

Mr. Harlan believed a stamped envelope system would remedy alleged abuses by affording outside parties less opportunity to commit frauds in the forgery of franks and otherwise.

House.

Petitions were presented as follows:—

By Mr. Brooks (N. Y.), of merchants of New York and Boston, for drawback on cotton goods exported to China after June, 1868, Commissioner Rollins having then authorized their exportation under a drawback of twenty-one cents per pound.

By Mr. Calkin, of citizens of New York, for a uniform rate of sixteen cents per pound on manufactured tobacco and snuff.

By Mr. Reeves, of marine insurance companies, for a breakwater off the entrance to Port Jefferson harbor, Long Island Sound.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to abolish the duty on coal, and to put it on the free list. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Cuban resolutions, the first vote being on Mr. Logan's amendment to construe the neutrality bill so as to give to both contesting parties the same advantages of intercourse and trade with the United States, consistent with the law of nations, that have been or may be conceded to the Government of Spain. Rejected—yeas, 77; nays, 101.

The next vote was on the substitute offered yesterday by Mr. Bingham, as follows:—

"That the President is hereby authorized to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been conducted, and if he shall deem it expedient, to solicit the co-operation of other Governments in such measures as he may deem necessary to secure from both contending parties an observance of the laws of war as recognized by all civilized nations."

Pending the vote, Mr. Maynard moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. Rejected—23 to 94.

Mr. Bingham's substitute for the resolution reported by the minority of the committee was then agreed to—109 to 17.

The next question was on substituting Mr. Bingham's amendment for the resolution reported by the majority of the committee. On a count by the Speaker, there was 70 ayes to 68 noes. The yeas and nays were called for, and the substitute was agreed to—yeas, 103; nays, 86.

Mr. Beaman then moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Rejected.

The resolution as amended was then agreed to, so that Mr. Bingham's amendment is the form in which the resolution has passed.

The following is the vote in detail on substituting Mr. Bingham's amendment for the majority resolution:—

Yeas—Allison, Ambler, Ames, Armstrong, Asper Atwood, Beaman, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Brooks, of Mass.; Buckley, Buffinton, Burchard, Butler, of Tenn.; Cake, Cessna, Churchill, Clark, of Texas; Coburn, Cook, Congier, Covode Cowles, Davis, of Mass.; Dickey, Dixon, Dockery, Donley, Duval, Dyer, Ela, Farnsworth, Ferry, Fiske, Garfield, Hale, Harris, Hawkins, Hellin, Hill, Hoar, Hooper, Hotchinson, Judd, Kelly, Kellogg, Kelsey, Ketcham, Knapp, Lafin, Lawrence, Maynard, McCarthy, McCrary, McGrew, Mercur, Moore, of Ohio; Moore, of Ill.; Moore, of N. J.; Morrill, of Pa.; Negley, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Perce, Phelps, Platt, Poland, Pomeroy, Rogers, Sargent, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Smith, of Ohio; Smith, of Tenn; Smyth, of Ind.; Starkweather, Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Strong, Taffe, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Twichell, Tyner, Upson, Ward, Washburn, of Wis.; Washburn, of Mass.; Welker, Wheeler, Whitmore, Willard, Wilson, of Wis.; Winans, and Witcher. 103.

Nays—Adams, Archer, Axtell, Bailey, Banks, Barry, Beatty, Beck, Biggs, Bird, Blair, Booker, Boyd, Brooks, of N. Y.; Buck, Burdett, Burr, Butler, of Mass.; Calkin, Clarke, of Kansas; Cobb, of Wis.; Cobb, of N. C.; Comner, Cox, Cullom, Degener, Dickinson, Dox, Eldridge, Ferris, Finkelnberg, Fitch, Fox, Getz, Gibson, Griswold, Haight, Hamill, Hamilton, of Fla.; Hay, Holman, Ingersoll, Johnson, Julian, Kerr, Knott, Lash, Lewis, Logan, Marshall, Mayham, McKee, McKenzie, McNeely, Mines, Morgan, Morphis, Morrisey, Munzen, Newsham, Niblack, Paine, Porter, Potter, Prosser, Randall, Reeves, Rice, Roots, Schumaker, Shanks, Sheldon, of La.; Sheldon, of N. Y.; Sherrod, Shober, Smith, of Oregon; Stiles, Strader, Swann, Sweeney, Taylor, Trimble, Van Trump, Wells, Wilson, of Minn.; Winchester, Wood, and Woodward—88.

Mr. Kelsey, from the conference committee on the Pension Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had not been able to agree, the Senate insisting on striking out the appropriation for naval pensions, and leaving them to be paid out of the naval pension fund, which is kept apart in the Navy Department, and the House insisting on their being paid like all other pensions, and on the naval pension fund being converted into the treasury.

After considerable debate the House recused to concur with the Senate—yeas 66, nays 84, and insisted upon its own position.

Before the announcement of the vote it appeared that Mr. Bingham, whose name had been recorded, had not been in the hall while the vote was being taken, and that some person had voted for him, an incident which drew forth remarks from the Speaker as to the vicious habits in connection with taking the yeas and nays, and the expression of a hope from Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) that they would not hear any more about New York repeaters. Laughter.

Mr. Bingham, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms or his assistant, Mr. L. Barnes, to take Patrick Woods, now in custody for an assault on a member of the House (Mr. Porter), to Richmond, Va., there to testify in a murder case before the Hustings Court; and after he shall have so testified to bring him back to Washington.

Mr. Wheeler, chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railway, reported a bill granting to the Utah Central Railroad Company the right of way through the public lands for the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Ogden City to Salt Lake City.

After explanation by Mr. Wheeler the bill was passed.

Mr. Wheeler also reported a bill granting the Island of Yerba, Buena, or Goat Island, in San Francisco Bay, to the Western Pacific Railroad Company for a terminus, provided that half of the island shall be reserved to the United States for fortifications and military purposes, and that nothing in the bill shall impair the lawful or equitable rights of private parties to the island.

Mr. Wheeler explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. Knott moved to amend by requiring payment to the Government of two million dollars, and advocated the amendment. He was informed that the island was worth five million dollars, and that if put up at sheriff's sale tomorrow the first bid would be one million dollars, and he thought that if there was any corporation on earth that was able to buy and pay for it, it was that enormous corporation.

Mr. Axtell supported the bill, and reminded the House that there was no proposition from the Government to sell that island. One-half of it, with a railroad to and across it, would be more valuable to the Government than the whole island was now. It would be a great public convenience, and those who opposed the bill opposed the true interests of San Francisco and the true interests of the Government.

Mr. Maynard offered an amendment requiring the company to erect, whenever necessary, a drawbridge over such part of the channel as the Engineer Department may direct. Agreed to.

Mr. Holman, in order to defeat the bill, moved an adjournment. Negatived.

Mr. Holman then moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas, 65; nays, 96.

The previous question was seconded.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Knott's amendment, requiring a payment of two million dollars.

It was rejected—yeas, 75; nays, 91.

FROM THE STATE.

The Grand Celebration of the Knights Templar

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 16.—With the exception of the famous semi-centennial anniversary of St. John's Commandery of Knights Templar, which took place in Philadelphia this day one year ago, perhaps the most beautiful and imposing display of the Order that ever took place in the country occurred this morning at Williamsport. It consisted of the grand parade of the commanderies assembled there to attend the seventeenth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania. The weather is clear and warm, and the city is filled with strangers from all parts of the surrounding country.

The procession was formed on Fourth street at 10 o'clock, and proceeded through the principal streets of the city. About forty commanderies were in line, averaging fifty men each, all in full Templar costume, and each commandery was preceded by a full band.

In addition to the Pennsylvania commanderies Knights Templar organizations were present from Washington, Elmira, Baltimore, Frederick City, and other places. Gen. John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania; B. B. French, Past Grand Master of the United States; Robert A. Lamberton, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, and James H. Hopkins all rode in the same carriage. The Philadelphia commanderies—St. John's, No. 4, and Mary, No. 36—carried off the honors for fine appearance, numbers, and superior drilling. The procession closed at the camp ground, about half a mile from the town, where Grand Commander Hopkins reviewed the Sir Knights, and afterwards delivered the oration.

The newly elected grand officers will be installed this afternoon, and a grand ball will take place at the Herdic House this evening. Mary Commandery will give a dinner to the Grand Commandery this afternoon at their camp ground. The entire series of events connected with the Grand Conclave have been of a very interesting and imposing character.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

An Agricultural College Selling Out.

PORTLAND, June 16.—One hundred and sixty-five acres of Agricultural College land scrip, issued to Maine, were sold yesterday to C. F. Lewis, of Cleveland, Ohio, for $13,700.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Cotton dull and nominal at 21½c. Flour active and advanced 25@50c.; Howard street superfine, $5·25@6; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7@8·75; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·50; do. extra, $6@7·50; do. family, $7@9·75; Western superfine, $5·25@5·50; do. extra, $5·75@6·25; do. family, $6·50@7·25. Wheat very firm; prime to choice Maryland, $1·45@1·75; good to prime, $1·45@1·52; Western, $1·37@1·42. Corn very firm; prime to $1·22@1·25; yellow, $1·10@1·12. Oats firm at 65c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull and held firmly at $1·04@1·05.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 Amer Gold	113¾	60 sh Cam & Am R	119
$100 Leh R 6s	91	25 do	.119
$100 City 6s, New		8 do	.2d.119
c&p	100¾	20 sh Read R	.c. 54
$500 do c&p	100¾	10 sh Penna R	.18. 57¾
100 sh Leh Val	.55. 56	100 sh Leh Nav	.860. 35¼
200 sh Sch N P	.b30. 18¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 C & Am 6s, 89	94¾	$1000 O C & A R R bs	81¼
$300 City 6s, N	.1s.	3 sh Penna RR	.57¾
d bill	.100¼	1 do	.s5wn. 57¾

REFRIGERATORS.
905 MARKET STREET.
WATER COOLERS,

$2·00	$5·00	$8·00
2·50	5·50	9·00
3·00	6·00	10·00
3·50	7·00	12·00
4·00	7·50	20·00

REFRIGERATORS,

$1·50	$12·00	$25·00
1·75	14·00	28·50
2·25	16·50	32·00
7·00	18·00	35·00
9·00	19·00	40·00
11·00	22·00	50·00

CREAM FREEZERS,
$2·00 TO $30·00
WALNUT BRACKETS
CUTLERY AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
5 31 tuthflmrp No. 905 MARKET Street.

PENSIONS, PENSIONS.—ALL WOUNDED or disabled SOLDIERS, also the widows, children under sixteen, or dependent mothers and fathers of those who died in the service, or since discharge, of disease contracted in the service, who have not yet claimed a pension, should apply at once to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 135 S. SEVENTH street. To secure back pension, claims must be made within five years from date of discharge or date of death. Long-standing or rejected claims promptly settled.

FOURTH EDITION

RED CLOUD MADE HAPPY.

His Speech at Cooper Institute

His Troop of Horse Allowed Him.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

Speech of Red Cloud.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Cooper Institute was crowded at noon to-day by people anxious to hear the remarks of Red Cloud and to look upon the Sioux chiefs. Peter Cooper presided, and made a speech favoring conciliatory measures towards the Indians and denouncing the late warlike policy of the Government.

Red Cloud spoke through an interpreter for about half an hour.

Struck by Lightning.

NEW YORK, June 16.—During a severe thunderstorm last night an oil train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Communipaw, was struck by lightning, and two cars, with tanks filled with coal, were destroyed.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The steamship American takes out $128,000 in silver.

Arrest of a Notorious Thief.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Joseph Butts, a notorious thief, was arrested this morning, with two accomplices, by Detective Tully, of the Central office, charged with the robbery of $20,000 from the Central National Bank, of Cleveland, Ohio. Sheriff Frazer, of Cleveland, was informed of the arrest, and will come to this city to secure the prisoner.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Stocks strong. Money, 3@5 per cent. Gold, 113¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865 do., 111¾; do. do. new, 113¾; do. do. 1867, 114; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 67; Missouri 6s, 93¾; Canton Company, 67¼; Cumberland preferred, 35; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100½; Erie, 22¼; Reading, 107¾; Adams Express, 63¾; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 99½; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109½; Chicago and Rock Island, 122½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam	44½
Con. Stock	100½	Western Union Tele	34¾
do. scrip	95¾	Toledo & Wabash R	59¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail	23	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	68¼
Ph. and Read. R	107¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	82¾
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	99¾	Adams Express ex-d	63¾
Cle. and Pitt. R	109¾	Wells, Fargo & Co	14
Chi. and N. W. com	84¼	United States	45¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90¾	Tennessee 6s, new	62¾
Chi. and R. I. R	121¾	Gold	113¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	97	Market dull.	

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Cotton dull; sales of 400 bales at 21¾c. Flour active; sales 14,000 bbls., State, $5·50@6·60; Ohio, $6@7·10; Western, $5·50@7; and Southern at $6·50@@10. Wheat buoyant and advanced 3c.; sales 19,000 bushels; No. 1 at $1·45; No. 2, $1·36@1·40; winter red at $1·50@1·52; and white State at $1·75. Corn firmer; sales 35,000 bush. mixed Western, 98c.@$1·06. Oats dull; sales 28,000 bushels State at 70@72c.; and Western 64½@65½c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard firm; steam, 15@16¾c.; kettle, 16¼@16¾c. Whisky quiet at $1·05½.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Red Cloud and His Horses.

The Government authorities having decided to comply with the request made by Red Cloud recently for horses to carry his party home from the terminus of the railroad, and so notified him by telegraph, his reply, received from New York, informs the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the intelligence has made his heart very big, and he is now very glad and grateful.

FROM EUROPE.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, June 16—2 P. M.—Consols for money 92½, and 92¾ for account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 90¼; of 1865, old, 89¼; of 1867, 88¾, ex coupons; ten-forties, 87¼. Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 113¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—Pork heavy.

HAVRE, June 16.—Cotton opened declining; tres ordinaire, on the spot, 120f.; low middlings, afloat, 120f.

LEGAL NOTICES.
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON THE Estate of JAMES ALLDERDICE, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Wills of the county of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them without delay to
JOHN D. TAYLOR, Administrator,
No. 337 ST. JOHN Street.
6 15 th6t*

PLATED WARE.
PLATED GOODS.
REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS
From No. 804 Chesnut street to
No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor,
Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meridan Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. [6 4 1m

PERSONAL.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AT THE OUTbreak of the War, by proclamation, called for forty-two thousand volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, and the War Department promised that each soldier should have a bounty of $100, when discharged.